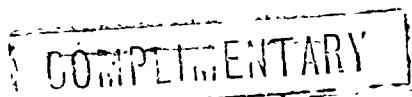


SELECTIONS
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NO. CII.

REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES COMPRISED
WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For the Year 1871-72.

BY MAJOR-GENL. H. D. DALY, C.B.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.



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REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
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TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN
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CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For 1871-72.

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CHAPTER I.

REMARKS BY THE AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE death of Lord Mayo will long make this year memorable. His prestige with the Chiefs and Princes of India stood romantically high. He had made their position and personal interests his special study. Hardly any predecessor had seen so much of India and so carefully marked the characteristics of its Native Rulers.

2. Scindia, after visiting His Excellency in Calcutta, had met him at Agra and in the Delhi Camp. His Highness had made the frankest representations, and Lord Mayo had received them with a friendliness all his own. Scindia was in the midst of preparations for a Camp of Exercise, to which British Officers in numbers had been invited, when the news of Lord Mayo's death reached him. The Camp was dispersed. "I had made a friend and have lost him" was Scindia's speech.

3. The Begum of Bhopal and Maharaja of Rewah had often met Lord Mayo, and retain a lively remembrance of his interest in them and their affairs. There was that in his presence and manner which touched Asiatics and charmed those who came in contact with him, while his character for earnestness commended itself to all.

4. The Chiefs of India mourned for Lord Mayo as for a friend.

5. In previous Reports of Native States within the Central India Agency, descriptions have been given of the area and population of each State and its relative importance. On the extension of the Topographical Survey, which has already delineated every knoll and nullah in Bundelcund and much of Gwalior, to Bhopal and Malwa, Chiefs will be provided with an accurate knowledge of the nature and extent of their possessions.

6. It is only within the last 15 years that the value of this knowledge has penetrated Native territory. The theodolite was looked upon with dismay, and to this day the work demands of Survey Officers the daily exercise of that tact and patience which can hardly be estimated. Many a Chief thinks that with his State mapped and marked as part of India it has passed out of his keeping. Thakoors and Zemindars look upon the survey of their village lands as a project for raising the revenue they pay to their Chief. When these fears have been dispelled, and each one, big and little, has a correct sketch of his holding, the security will be valued.

7. In area the Native States of Central India are nearly equal to one-tenth of British India; they are about the same size, 85,000 square miles, as the country subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, with perhaps one-third of the population. They are more extensive than British Burmah, and four times as populous.

8. The principal States are Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewah, the united revenues of which reach two millions sterling. Scindia's alone exceeds those of Indore, Bhopal and Rewah put together. His territory is nearly as large as Scotland, while his revenue is better than that of Norway, and a little short of Denmark.

9. After these follow Tehree, Duttia, Dhar, Jowra, Rutlam, Sumpthur, Punna, Dewass, Seetamhow, Sillana, and others in Bundelcund and elsewhere, with possessions yielding revenue not far short of a million sterling. Many of these Chiefs, from antiquity of descent and clanship, wield an influence in the country worthy of all consideration, and far beyond that which income would imply.

10. Besides the foregoing of the 1st and 2nd class, there are upwards of 40 petty Chiefs within the Agency, amongst whom are Mahomedans, Boondelas and Rajpoots, who hold their lands subject to the protection of the Government of India.

11. *Jails.*—The jail system of Native States has been spoken of in previous reports. The effect has been favourable to Gwalior; there under the supervision of Colonel Peter Filose (grandson of Jean Baptist), who presides over Scindia's Courts, great improvements have been introduced, not only in the interior economy of the jail, but in the mode of dealing with prisoners before and under trial. Indore still lags; accused and convicted share the same fate. Men charged with civil offences are heavily manacled side by side with murderers, and so kept until money is forthcoming to meet fine and the demand. This state of things is due mainly to want of means and method of investigation. His Highness being his own Chief Justice and Settlement Officer, in addition to other matters, accumulations from sheer want of time must be great. No amount of ability, no amount of personal labor—and His Highness does not spare himself—can meet the daily exigencies of such a State. In Bhopal the Begum has made efforts to improve the jail system, and the same may be said of Duttia and other States in Bundelcund. In Rewah the superstition of the Maharaja or those about him is a great screen to criminals, for on auspicious days, and these are Brahminically numerous, when money is forthcoming, the prison gates are thrown open.

12. *Indore.*—There is nothing special to chronicle of affairs during the past year; they are very much as they were. The Maharaja made a

"progress" through several of his northern districts between December 1871 and March 1872 to test, and by personal explanation if possible to alleviate the distress of the rural population at the burden of assessments.

13. The progress of the Railway towards Indore, with the prospect of its extension through Malwa by Oojein, Rutlam and Mundisore to Neemuch, is a work of interest to India at large. With the intercourse which must follow we have the best guarantee for light in dark places. Public opinion will tell, for it will speak; but this must come from without. Chiefs will thus come to a sense of the responsibility of Government, and not treat it as a mere milch cow.

14. Malwa as it is, with thousands of acres waste, for the population is sparse, perhaps all in all, under the influence of the opium production, returns in revenue, beegah for beegah, cent. per cent., more to its rulers than any province in India to the British Government. The price of opium has been falling for years, but the culture and export go on increasing. There has been no decrease in the rent or revenue paid to Chiefs and Thakoors by cultivators; it hardly anywhere falls below Rupees 5 a beegah, and in some places rises to £5 (50 Rupees). Scindia's Malwa revenue, on a fair assessment, is not less than 40 lakhs, and the ryots have thriven. Holkar's assessments for his Malwa possessions probably approach 30 lakhs.

15. The Indore Cotton Mill has been put to work; 70 looms are ready. When completed, 225 looms will play. Upwards of eight lakhs have been spent. The establishment is under the direction of a Superintendent of excellent character (Mr. Broome), who will do the Maharaja's enterprise justice. It is a beneficial work, which will improve the growth of cotton and make Indore a mart for the sale of such goods in Malwa.

16. *Indore City.*—Local improvements are on foot, progress is slow, but the principal streets are being metalled and side drains built. It would hardly be possible to get an ordinary carriage through the city, but the approaches to the main bazaar are much improved. It is much to have made this beginning, and with continued attention, Indore, the largest city in Malwa, will be relieved from the reproach of being the filthiest and most sickly. Funds for this good work are being provided by the Residents, supplemented by the State. With the rail at Indore there must be means of reaching it.

17. *Dewass.*—I regret to say that the affairs of the elder branch, Krishnajee Rao, Scindia's son-in-law, have gone, and are going, from bad to worse.

18. *Dewass, Junior Branch.*—The affairs of this branch are in pleasing contrast. Narain Rao Dada Sahib, the young Chief, about 12, generally resides with his tutor at Indore. He is earnest and intelligent, and should physical strength not fail him the future of his State will be good. The administration under the Dewan continues satisfactory; cultivation is being extended, wells and tanks made; there is a surplus yearly after meeting improvements and demands liberally. The reserve in Government Paper is near three lakhs.

19. *Rewah.*—For years past the affairs of this State have been in confusion. The Maharaja in 1866-67 solicited Raja Dinkur Rao to take

upon himself the management, offering to place everything in his hands. Dinkur Rao declined the responsibility without the sanction and support of Government. This project fell through, for the Government of India, while applauding His Highness' desire to secure the services of an able Minister, decided that the Minister must rely on the Chief and not the Government for support.

20. Eventually, the Maharaja made a written and oral representation to the Viceroy, praying that a Political Agent might be nominated to his Court to advise him in the administration. Thus in March 1871 the Political Agency in Baghelcund was formed with Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, Sohowul and Kothee. The Maharaja prayed for a loan of ten lakhs from the Government of India for discharge of debts to be settled through the Political Agent.

21. Captain Goodfellow, many years Assistant Resident at Aden, was appointed to officiate, and joined in March 1871.

* Political Agent, Gwalior	...	...	Appendix A.	21½. The reports*
Ditto	Bhopal	...	Do.	B. of Political Officers
Ditto	Bundeleund	...	Do.	C. are forwarded in
Ditto	Western Malwa, with enclosure			
from Mir Shahamut Ali, C.S.I.	...		Do.	D. original. They are
Bheel Agent and Political Assistant	...		Do.	E. worthy of all atten-
Deputy ditto ditto	...		Do.	F. tion.
Political Assistant, Goona	...		Do.	G.

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS, GWALIOR AGENCY.

22. The reasonable rains of 1870 resulted in an ample harvest, and the cheapening of the staple food grains. In 1871 an excessive and too continuous fall damaged the khureef crops, while the rubbee harvest fell below expectation. Prices had therefore risen, but the Political Agent hoped there would be no actual want. The total fall of rain was 49.4 inches. The general health was good, and there were no epidemics.

23. His Highness visited the Bombay Presidency in July. He was kindly received in Durbar by His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitz-Gerald. He entertained His Excellency and the Residents of Poona at a Ball, and large sums of money were disbursed in charities. In January the Maharaja, by Lord Napier's invitation, visited the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. His Highness took a keen interest in the proceedings, and was much impressed with what he saw. On his return to Gwalior he issued orders for a Camp being formed of his own troops, and everything was in train when the sad news of Lord Mayo's death abruptly put an end to the project.

24. On the 13th February His Highness held a Grand Durbar, with an entertainment in honor of the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja joined his guests after dinner, and spoke twice himself, expressing his great joy at the Prince's happy recovery; and, alluding to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, expatiating upon the kindly reception accorded to him by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Napier of Magdala and the officers with whom he came in contact.

25. On the 14th February news was received of the lamentable death of Lord Mayo. Every mark of respect and sorrow was shown; the bazaars were closed for two days; 49 minute guns were fired by His Highness' artillery, and the Camp of Exercise was countermanded. Scindia had many opportunities of personal intercourse with the late Viceroy, whose friendly and genial bearing won His Highness' heart; and there is no doubt that the mourning was deep and sincere. His Highness contributed Rupees 15,000 to the Mayo Memorial.

26. A valuable collection of arms and manufactures was presented by Scindia to the International Exhibition of 1871, and suitably acknowledged by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

27. A land settlement on the village system, for a term of 25 years, has been made in the seven districts around Gwalior. The assessment is based upon the actual collections of 10 years. It is said to be severe, but the Dewan (under whose management it was effected) is confident as to the results. Lease-holders are bound to sub-let their lands to cultivators at fair rates, and to prevent or report cases of robbery, suttee, sumadhi and female infanticide. A continuation of the leases to their heirs and successors is promised to those whose conduct is satisfactory. The settlement for 10 years of the Bujrunghur district is under consideration.

28. From statistics kindly furnished by His Highness, the following results are obtained :—

						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Revenue for the year including māafee holdings	...	...	...	...	...	97,78,994 0 0
Sayer ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,04,162 0 0
						<hr/>
					Total Rs. ...	1,10,83,156 0 0
						<hr/>
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	99,28,684 0 0
						<hr/>
Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	11,54,472 0 0
						<hr/>

of which sum Rupees 6,56,250 is in course of realization.

The māafee tenures amount to—

						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
In land	...	...	...	...	...	12,99,532 0 0
Cash	...	...	...	...	...	9,17,535 0 0
						<hr/>
					Total Rs. ...	22,17,067 0 0
						<hr/>

These māafee holdings are jealously regarded by Scindia.

29. Returns show that there are 302 emasculated persons in Gwalior territory. Measures have been taken to put a stop to the practice of this crime in future.

30. The extent of cotton land under cultivation for the year, as compared with that in 1870, was as follows :—

	1870.		1871.
Land.	Maunds of Cotton.		Land. Maunds of Cotton.
1,11,217	1,03,763		82,221 48,376

31. Scindia has promised a loan of three-quarters of a million sterling for the State Railway from Indore to Neemuch. A grant of ten lakhs for a Palace and Park at the Lushkur has been sanctioned. The Maharaja has turned his attention to irrigation works, and it has been suggested to construct a canal from the Chumbul at Sheoopoor to Gwalior, and thence into the main stream near Bhind. Colonel Hutchinson remarks that the expense of this would be enormous, but would not deter "a Prince, who is ambitious of undying fame and of being considered the benefactor of his people."

32. Colonel Hutchinson alludes to the difficulty of fixing the responsibility to pay compensation in cases of mail robberies. The Gwalior State paid Rupees 4,856-15-0 on this account during the year. A sum of Rupees 1,000 was also paid as compensation for indignities inflicted by the Durbar officials upon a Mr. Bellew, a British subject. It is to be observed, however, that the compensation awarded Mr. Bellew for the insults inflicted on him is much less than he would have obtained from a Civil Court, had by any possibility the thing occurred in British territory. This matter was specially reported upon to Government. Rupees 4,396 were refunded by the Durbar on account of transit dues improperly levied upon grain for the Nusseerabad Cantonment.

33. Two girls, sold during the famine for prostitution, were rescued and restored to their parents.

34. The statistics given by the Political Agent show that the arrangements with regard to extradition have worked well during the year.

35. *Petty Chiefs, Thakoors, &c.*—The Thakoor of Dhabla Dheer was sentenced to transportation for life for habitually dealing in stolen property. The Government of India has been pleased to rule that the estate of the family shall not be forfeited on account of the criminality of the individual. It has accordingly passed to Cheyn Sing, a descendant of Godur Sing. A khillut of investiture has been bestowed upon the Chief of Khilcheepoor. Objections were raised by the Durbar to the action taken by the Political Agent in Bhopal, with reference to the management of the estate of the Thakoor of Tappa, a minor. On the explanation which has been given, there is little doubt of the Durbar's settling the matter satisfactorily, for the Thakoor is under British guarantee. Enquiry has been ordered into the value of the lapsed estate of Dhariakheree, with a view to the issue of a fresh lease. It is hoped that conciliatory measures will also be taken by the Durbar in the matter of the issue of fresh leases to the Thakoors of Sadunkheree and Baglee.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

36. Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne returned from leave and took charge of the Agency from Colonel Thompson in March 1871.

37. Successful measures were taken during the year for the suppression of dacoity, which had become rife throughout the districts. Many notorious plunderers were arrested and brought to trial, notably Rugonath Sing, guaranteed Thakoor of Dhabla, in whose house were found the proceeds of seven dacoities. He was tried by the Political Agent, and sentenced to transportation for life. A gang of dacoits is still at large.

38. The rain-fall was excessive, and the crops below the average. The general health was good.

39. *Bhopal.*—The Shah Jehan Begum married during the year one of the State Moonshees, Sadik Hussain Khan, who has been promoted to the post of 2nd Minister. The Begum made a tour in her districts, and introduced many changes, the result of which remains to be seen. Her Highness has, at the Political Agent's instance, checked irregular and illegal acts among her officers. A road from Bhopal to Hoshungabad and Chipaneer was being surveyed, and it is hoped would be taken in hand this year.

40. *Rajghur.*—The Chief has formally declared in the presence of his nobles and family that he has embraced Islamism. One of his sons has certainly followed his example, and the state of the other is doubtful. The Chief has agreed to pay whatever may be needed for the restoration of his kinsmen to their caste privileges. The amount will be fixed by the Chiefs of Nursinghur, Khilchipoor and Muxoodunghur.

41. *Nursinghur.*—During the incapacity of the Chief from old age, intrigues are at work in this State. The Political Agent is endeavour-

ing to get a portion of the administration made over to the grandson and heir. The daughter of the Chief was married in January 1872 to the eldest son of the Raja of Jodhpur.

42. *Khilchipoor and Koorwaee, Muxoodunghur, Mahomedghur, Pathari, Basowda, Larawut.*—The affairs of Khilchipoor and Koorwaee have been satisfactorily managed during the year. The young Chief of Muxoodunghur has attended the Sehore School, but not made much progress. The Chief of Mahomedghur is improving. The Nawab of Pathari is being educated at Sehore, and the State, which had been for years mismanaged by his mother, has been placed under the direct care of the Political Agent. The affairs of Basowda are being put upon a satisfactory footing, and the debts of Larawut (also under the Political Agent's charge) are being paid off.

43. *Scindia and Holkar's Districts.*—The Political Agent complains of the dilatoriness of Scindia's district officials in meeting requisitions for witnesses, &c. The subject has again been urged upon the Maharaja. Holkar's districts have been well administered.

44. *Serony (Tonk).*—Ahmed Syud Khan, formerly a Jaghiredar in this district, created a disturbance by seizing the town of Oonarsee. He, however, gave himself up quietly on being summoned by Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne. The grievances of this man and his family have been laid before the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, and it is hoped that, through his intercession with the Nawab of Tonk, the subsistence formerly enjoyed may be restored.

45. *Sarungpoor (Dewass).*—There have been several dacoities in this district.

46. *Guaranteed Thakoors.*—Amongst these the only event worthy of special notice has been the assumption by the Political Agent of the management of the Jaghire of Tappa. This was found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition.

BUNDEL CUND AGENCY.

47. Dr. Stratton commences his report by noticing the feelings of sorrow and sympathy evinced by the Chiefs of Bundelcund at the two great events of the year, the illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the assassination of Lord Mayo. The Chiefs of Oorcha, Duttia and Sumpthur specially signalized their joy at the recovery of the Prince by thanks-offering for charitable purposes.

48. The crops were below the average. The rains were too continuous while they lasted, and stopped too abruptly.

49. The following Chiefs died during the year—

1. The Raja of Sureela.
2. The Jaghiredar of Alipoora.
3. The Jaghiredar of Logassi.
4. The Jaghiredar of Tiraon.

Successions either by direct descent or adoption in all these cases have received the sanction of Government.

50. *Oorcha or Tehree*.—The estrangement between the Chief and his Minister continues, and affairs are principally managed by Rai Prem Narain Bahadoor, formerly the Chief's tutor. The Thakoors continue to give trouble, refuse reasonable concessions, and desire the restoration of a status which has long ceased to have force. A school has been built and occupied; the streets of the capital have been improved; a road towards Saugor is under construction; and attention is being paid to the extension of irrigation.

51. *Duttia*.—The Maharaja is taking more personal interest than heretofore in the affairs of his State, though the Political Agent doubts whether the results of his active interference have in all cases been beneficial. He made a tour of his districts, and commenced an important irrigation work. The bazar and gateway of the town have been rebuilt, and the high road extensively repaired.

52. *Sumpthur*.—The Political Agent remarks that the arrangement by which three-fourths of this State were managed by the elder son and the remainder by the mother, which at first promised well, is now somewhat breaking down.

53. *Punnah*.—Dr. Stratton again reports favorably of the management of this State. Attention is being paid to the construction of an important road, including some very heavy ghât work. A special report was made to Government respecting affairs in Punnah, in which there is a current of light, unknown elsewhere in Bundelcund. The young Chief is proving a worthy successor of his father.

54. *Chirkaree*.—The Dewan continues to govern wisely, and to carry our public improvements of various sorts. The Chief daily attends cutcherry. He is a good lad, but weak, and is falling into the hands of those about him who intrigue against the Dewan.

55. *Ajighur*.—The Chief has consolidated the debts of the State, which have been met by a loan to be repaid by regular instalments. The Political Agent hopes that good may come of this arrangement. The embarrassments are certainly less than formerly. The Chief has a difficult part to play in the midst of servants of his predecessor intriguing for place.

56. *Bijawur*.—The Chief's variable disposition continues to cause unsettlement. He changes his officials constantly, and not always for the better.

57. *Chutterpoor*.—The Superintendent, Dhunput Rai, is commended by the Political Agent for his intelligent rule, and for the attention he pays to irrigation. The Superintendent merits all praise and support; he is firm but conciliatory, and everywhere is the mark of pleasant progress.

58. *Baonee*.—The Nawab is embarrassed by the extent to which the revenue of the State is absorbed by former grants to branches of the family.

59. *Alipoora*.—Dr. Stratton pays a well merited tribute to the late Jaghiredar of Alipoora, whose intelligence, loyalty, and good disposition are handed down to his son and successor.

60. *Logassi*.—The Jaghiredar of Logassi is also highly spoken of for his loyalty during the mutiny. His death was hastened, Dr. Stratton considers, by the anxiety and wrong caused through the Toria Koolpahar outlaws.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

61. Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., assumed charge of the Agency from Major-General Probyn, C.B., V.C., in September 1871. The general health was good, but cholera appeared in places. The crops were fair, but trade was depressed by the low price to which opium fell. Colonel Watson alludes to the roadless condition of the province, Augur being isolated during four months of the year. A serious affray took place at a village in Indore territory. A party of Pathan Police of Jalra Patun, headed by a Jemadar, attacked the village, which was supposed to shelter some persons suspected of robbery. Three men were killed and six carried off as prisoners. The affair created due excitement, and a party of the Central India Horse was sent to preserve order. A celebrated leader of robber gangs, one Oonkar Goojur, was captured and made over to the Sir Soobah of Malwa. The ordinary crimes of Malwa are gang robberies and cattle-lifting, the latter are diminishing ; of the former much that occurs in Native States is concealed from us. The Central India Horse shooting party was not so successful as usual, though it received the customary aid from the Native States in the matter of elephants, &c. These parties have their significance, promoting good-will between the British Officers and people. Wherever tigers are, the party is received with gladness, and from year to year acquaintances are revived.

62. *Rutlam*.—The Report of the Administration of this State by the Superintendent, Khan Bahadoor Meer Shahamut Ali, C.S.I., is attached to Colonel Watson's Report.

63. The population of the State is increasing by immigration. The general health was good, but cholera appeared in the hot weather. The Superintendent remarks with satisfaction that the disease was of a mild type, and did not assume the proportion of an epidemic. This is no doubt greatly due to the excellent sanitary arrangements made by the Superintendent. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice may be considered satisfactory. A man of experience and respectability has been appointed to the post of Nazim. The behaviour of the Police was good. The cost of each prisoner per year in the jail was very high, Rupees 114-1. The rain-fall was seasonable and abundant ; the crops above the average, and prices have fallen in consequence. Despite the sluggish state of the opium, tobacco, and cloth markets, there was a fair amount of export trade. In cotton there was a marked increase owing to the demand in Bombay.

64. Education progresses favorably, and is becoming popular. The new High School has been opened, this event being followed by a considerable increase in the number of pupils. Among the public works completed were this school, a gateway to the public gardens, several wells, and a ghât or bathing place for the people of the town. The last especially is a great boon to the mass of the population. Bridges and drains were constructed in the city ; a considerable extent of road was metalled ; and some fair-weather tracks laid out. The revenue, instead of

a deficit of Rupees 27,000, as expected, showed a surplus of Rupees 19,787. The debt has been reduced to Rupees 97,000. The cultivation of Hingunghat cotton is on the increase; a model farm has been established close to the city. It is hoped that this will be of use.

65. The young Raja, principally on account of bad health, has not made much progress in his studies. A reconciliation has taken place between the grandmother and the mother of the Chief; this will put a stop to much unpleasantness and intrigue. For the first time, for upwards of a century, a daughter of the house of Rutlam is about to be given in marriage, the elder sister of the Chief being betrothed to the heir apparent of Doongurpoor. Shahamut Ali refers to the great difficulties attending the arrangement of a marriage of this kind, and expresses a hope that British influence will gradually break down the barriers with which Hindoo law and custom have blocked the way to alliances in Indian high life.

66. The Council of State has worked harmoniously and well. The Thakoor of Namlee resigning his seat from ill health, the place was filled by the Thakoor of Amleita.

67. Colonel Watson adds to the testimony of his predecessors in favor of the excellent government of Mir Shahamut Ali, the benefits of whose rule are so obvious now that they cannot be denied even by those who once were foremost to oppose it.

68. *Jowra*.—In this State and in Rutlam the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was universally observed. The Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan, continues to administer the State most efficiently; improvements and contentment everywhere mark the effects of his rule. The Nawab, accompanied by his guardian and tutor, Captain Wilson, visited the Delhi Camp of Exercise, and was there honored by interviews with Lord Mayo and the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Wilson discharges his difficult duties in a most satisfactory manner. It is to be regretted that the Nawab shows but little desire for learning or culture.

69. Wells, a hospital, and a school, and improvements and additions to existing works and buildings were the public works executed and commenced during the year.

70. *Seelamow, Sillana, Scindia's Pergunnahs, Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—Except the bad outbreak of cholera at Oojein, there is nothing in regard to these States and districts that is worthy of remark. Colonel Watson refrains from expressing any opinion until he shall be able to judge for himself.

71. *Jhalra Patun and Peoploda*.—The condition of the districts of this State under the Western Malwa Agency is well spoken of, as is also that of the district of Peoploda.

BHEEL AGENCY.

72. Captain Bannerman reports that life and property have been tolerably secure, and the Bheels well-behaved during the year. Upon the Rajpootana Frontier cattle-lifting prevails, and is hard to suppress from the wildness of the country and the defective Police arrangements in Native States.

73. *Dhar* appears on the whole to be fairly administered in a conservative sense. Captain Bannerman remarks that the Chief receives coldly the reforms which his Minister would introduce, and that therefore progress makes little mark. This is true, and no doubt the state of things is not altogether satisfactory, but this is much mitigated by the benevolence of the Raja, and his regard for what he believes the interest of his subjects. He is no hard task-master as regards land revenue; he seeks not to increase when without injustice to the cultivators he might do so. The Chief, while treating land revenue tenderly, thought he might increase custom and transit dues on the produce of Thakoor's lands and on goods in transit. But the cry was so strong that he has held his hand. The Raja is especially anxious to defer to the wishes of the Government; he has given money for roads, and is always charitable. He is careful of his finances, and anxious not to reduce the surplus which was laid up during the management of Dhar by a British Officer. He has five lakhs in Government Paper, and his yearly expenditure is well within his income. Dhar is a State the resources of which will broadly benefit by the coming rail.

74. *Bukhutghur*.—Captain Bannerman does not report favorably of the condition of this estate. The Chief is a minor. Arrangements are being made for his education at the school at Indore, and in a few months he will be there. The Kamdar, an old servant, is well meaning but inefficient. The widow of the late Chief is under the influence of intriguers. The Bheel Agent recommends the appointment of an experienced Native Superintendent. Financially the State is prosperous; the annual surplus is devoted to the liquidation of debt which the late Chief left.

75. The Bheel Agent dwells on the indebtedness of Thakoors and petty Chiefs, and urges that the principle of life interest in their estates be made known as the means of keeping them out of the bands of usurers who prey upon them. No notification on this head would touch the point. The usurer has had possession of the family accounts from generation to generation. No son could repudiate the debts of his father: the feeling of the country, the self-interest of neighbours would oppose it.

76. We must deal with the state of things as they are by education. The school at Indore, by diffusing knowledge, will put the Thakoors' sons in a position the fathers never occupied, and thus a change will come.

77. *Jhabua*.—The administration of this State is highly praised. Our relations with this Chief have always been pleasant; his territory is of the wildest; through it there passes much trade with Guzerat, and to the tact of the Raja is due the security which attends it. Justice is promptly dispensed on a system modelled upon our Codes. The Chief gives to his Minister, Jowalla Pershad, the fullest confidence and support. The Bheels have been quiet. The dispensary is appreciated; education slowly makes way. The State is free of debt; the expenditure is too high, but always within the income. The Chief has promised to reduce it, and to make improved arrangements for the collection of revenue. The receipts for the year were Rupees 1,10,000, and the expenditure about the same. Captain Bannerman remarks that the long pending dispute

with Indore regarding the Thandla Pitlawud Districts has been adjusted by the transfer to Holkar of all Jhabooa lands, buildings, and rights in Pitlawud, Holkar similarly transferring his holdings in Thandla to Jhabooa. An arrangement has also been come to with respect to the sayer collection. It is feared that even yet this adjustment may be cancelled. Captain Bannerman worked at the question with a thorough knowledge of its importance; the settlement was by Punchayut, but Indore has thrown out hints that it will not be maintained.

78. *Ali Rajpoor*.—Thanks to the ability and energy of Nujjuf Khan, the Superintendent, affairs have gone on pretty well in this State. Life and property have been more secure than heretofore. The revenue for the year was Rupees 1,20,953, against Rupees 1,60,401 for the preceding year. The deficiency was in land revenue and customs, the former

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	93,755	79,014
Customs	46,054	21,410

because (1) last year's receipts included arrears; (2) the rate compensation to Bheel Patails was raised; (3) maafee lands were struck out and some arrears of revenue also remained to be collected. In

the latter the decrease is accounted for by the ruin of the Contractor who farmed the abkaree the year before, and whose receipts were far below what was expected.

79. The Statement in the margin shows the expenditure for the

	Expenditure.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
In liquidation of debt	80,228	1,07,832
49,542		61,259
Grand Total	1,29,770	1,69,091

due to improved Establishments, public works, and marriage and funeral expenses. There was a cash balance of Rupees 24,347. The debts have been reduced from Rupees 1,57,928 to Rupees 19,943.

The administration of justice was satisfactory. Nujjuf Khan has also paid great attention to the schools which are much improved.

80. *Mutwarh*.—This little State is also ably administered by Nujjuf Khan. The condition and order of the country are much improved.

					Rupees.
Revenue for the year	...	...	...	...	6,203
Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	4,299
				Total	10,502
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	3,338
Surplus	...	...	...	...	7,164
Applied to debt	...	...	...	...	1,500
Cash Balance	...	...	...		5,664

Of this Rupees 1,500 is invested in Government Paper. The Chief is progressing fairly, and is to be sent to the Indore School.

81. *Jobut, Kutteewarra, Ruttunmall*.—These States have been well managed. They and Mutwarh are tributary and subject to no Native State, but are dependants of the British Government alone.

82. *Amjhera*.—The Naib Soobah has done his best, but the condition of this district is not improved. The Jaghiredars are absentees, and few of them have even seen their estates, which they look upon as mere matters of income.

83. Scindia's districts of Dektan, Sagore, Baug, Bancaneer, and Munawur, and Holkar's districts of Chikulda and Thandla have been well managed. From the intermingling of territory boundary disputes are frequent.

84. The Bhoomias administer the affairs of their estates well. But for the support of Government founded on the guarantee of Sir John Malcolm, these petty holdings would soon be swallowed up by their powerful neighbours.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

85. *Maunpoor Pergunnah*.—A slight increase in cultivation is reported. The revenue was—

1870-71.	1871-72.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
9,701	9,014,

the decrease of Rupees 687 being principally due to the falling-off in road and opium dues. The expenditure was Rupees 5,348; Rupees 1,064 were spent on public works.

86. *Burwanee*.—The rain-fall was deficient and food scarce. The Rana has dismissed his preceptor, and shows little desire to improve. He is more accessible to the advice of the Superintendent, and manages the pergunnahs in his charge fairly.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
1870-71.	1871-72.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
87,571	92,438

increase Rupees 4,867, principally in land revenue and abkaree.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	
1870-71.	1871-72.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
67,627	75,141,

Rupees 16,341 were expended on public works. The general health was good, and there was no epidemic sickness.

87. *Agra and Bombay Road*.—Under orders from Government the levy of customs dues between Mhow and Sindwa has been abolished. The traffic has showed a great increase. The ferry at Khull has been handed over to the Public Works Department. The balance of the road collections, Rupees 22,973, has been invested in Government Paper; the interest to be applied to the maintenance of the Road Establishments.

88. *Bhoomias*.—The affairs of Jamnia are flourishing. The receipts were Rupees 13,659, and the expenditure Rupees 14,463. There is a cash balance of Rupees 2,249. An instalment of Rupees 6,000 was paid off the debt. The Bhoomia is at school at Indore.

89. The Deputy Bheel Agent remarks that the Rajghur Bhoomia has been a heavy loser by the abolition of the customs dues upon the Agra and Bombay Road, and the Indore Durbar is not treating him with consideration.

90. His estate, well cared for, will pay the Bhoomia better than dues squeezed from traders and travellers, and we must trust to time for a change in the policy of the Maharaja Holkar towards his petty neighbours and dependants.

91. The Bhoomias of Gurhee, Baroorpoora, and Koteday have behaved well.

92. *Holkar's Districts south of the Vindhya.*—A new settlement has been made of these districts. The assessment has been raised from Rupees 80,000 to Rupees 1,49,000. The forests have been let for two years for Rupees 60,000, and Major Kincaid reports that timber is being most wastefully cut.

93. In February 1872 a tragic event occurred at Mundlaisur. The convicts broke out of the jail, overpowered the guard, and went off with their arms. They were recaptured, but 24 were killed. It is feared much of the slaughter was unnecessary, for it fell on the weak and defenceless.

94. *Bagode Pergunnah, Dewass.*—The sum of Rupees 1,270 was the surplus divided between the two Chiefs of Dewass as their shares of the revenue of this little pergunnah.

POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA.

95. The excessive rain-fall caused a failure of the rain crops, and delayed the sowing of the rubbee, so that it too was deficient. Prices are double what they were last year. The settlement of the Gwalior Pergunnahs alluded to last year has been completed, though it has not yet received the formal sanction of the Durbar. The new assessment is lighter than the old by Rupees 61,471, and Major Martin considers this creditable to the Assessors, Naib Dewan Wasdeo and Kishen Rao Anund, the Soobah of the district. To the latter officer praise is also given for the successful establishment of a fair at Bujrunghur. This was held in October, and goods to the value of Rupees 1,64,778 changed hands.

96. The band of the Central India Horse played daily, and the men of the regiment performed feats of swordmanship, &c.

97. The small guaranteed Chiefships have been going on well, and the Rulers are always ready to listen to advice.

98. *Ragooghur.*—The attempt by this Chief to overthrow the existing rights of the Zemindars was alluded to in last year's Report. The Zemindar, who killed his child sooner than submit to being deprived of his land, has been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

99. *Sirsee.*—No complaints have been received against the Dewan during the year.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

100. The jurisdiction which was formerly exercised by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India on the line of Railway Jubbulpoor extension passing through the Native States of Baghelcund was, by G.O., Nos. 878, 879, and 880, dated 31st May 1871, transferred to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces Administration. The Officer Commanding at Nagode was invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, under G.O. No. 224J, dated 8th December 1871.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.				SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1871-72.			AVERAGE COST OF CON- DUCT.
	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1870-71.	FILED DURING 1871-72.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF DURING 1871-72.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1871-72.	VALUE.		
Political Officers ...	50	1,008	1,058	970	88	Rs. a. p. 1,06,119 4 2	Rs. a. p. 7 11 2	
Cantonment Courts ...	700	3,305	4,005	3,414	591	1,51,481 0 0	7 10 6	
Total ...	750	4,313	5,063	4,381	679	2,57,600 4 2	7 10 10	

101. The foregoing Statement shows a considerable increase in the number of suits filed and disposed of during the year as compared with the Returns for 1870-71.

The number of suits filed last year in the Political Officers' Courts was 758; this year the number is 1,008. In the Cantonment Courts the number has increased from 2,876 to 3,305; 970 cases were disposed of during the year in the Political Courts to 743 last year, and 3,414 in Cantonment Courts to 2,950 during 1870-71.

The total value of suits has increased from Rupees 2,01,694-6-11 to Rupees 2,57,600-4-2. There were 88 cases pending in the Courts of Political Officers at the close of this year. Last year the number was 50, but the increase to the work of the Courts accounts for the difference.

In the Cantonment Courts there were 591 cases unsettled at the end of the year to 700 at the close of 1870-71—a marked improvement considering the large number of cases filed. The average cost of

conduct of each suit was Rupees 7-11-2 in the Political Courts, and Rupees 7-10-6 in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates. The average duration of civil suits was 9-18 days in the Political Courts, and 3-29 days in the Civil Courts of Cantonment Magistrates. This large average is attributable chiefly to the Courts of the Political Assistant, Goona, where 83 cases extended over 2,260 days, giving an average of 27-25 days for each, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, where 135 suits occupied 894 days in disposal. Both of these Courts are in the very heart of Native territory. The Political Assistant at Goona has to deal with loafers on the Agra and Bombay Road. The Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong has cases in a Cantonment in which large works are being carried on, and the territory outside its limits is beyond his jurisdiction. The difficulty in obtaining the ready attendance of witnesses, which has frequently been referred to, is the reason to be assigned for these delays.

The working of the Civil Courts throughout the Agency has been efficiently carried on. The abolition of the Courts of Requests and the extension of the powers of Civil Judge has thrown much additional work on Cantonment Magistrates. Captain Mayne, who has officiated during the year as Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, has had the largest amount of work. The number of suits filed in the Courts presided over by him was 1,864, being considerably more than the aggregate of the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates of Neemuch, Morar, and Nowgong.

The appointment of an Assistant to the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, has been sanctioned. It was much needed.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

102. The annexed Statement shows the total number of persons tried in the Criminal Courts within the Central India Agency, with a detail of the crimes with which they were charged:—

NATURE OF CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		Total.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	
Murder and attempted murder	...	14	14
Culpable homicide	...	4	4
Dacoitee	...	75	75
Receiving stolen property	...	8	15
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	13	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	246	140
Miscellaneous offences	...	281	833
Total	...	641	988
			1,629

1,629 persons were tried during the year, of these 641 were tried by Political Officers, and 988 by Cantonment Magistrates. The total number of convictions was 1,037, or 61.8 per cent. of the persons brought to trial; of these three died, and five escaped from custody. The sentence

of death was carried out in two cases, and eight persons were sentenced to transportation for life. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 94 cases, chiefly in Cantonments, for petty thefts, and as a punishment to juvenile offenders.

Of the 75 cases of dacoitee shown in the Returns, 48 were tried by the Political Agent, Bhopal, who was successful in capturing a large number of dacoits, among whom was Rugonath Sing, the guaranteed Thakoor of Dhabla, who, on conviction, was sentenced to transportation for life.

Of the remaining 27 cases of dacoitee 26 were tried under the direction of the Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee Department at Indore, and one by the Political Agent, Western Malwa. The average duration of criminal cases was 10.26 days in the Political Courts, and 4.94 days in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates; 2,893 persons attended as witnesses before the different Criminal Courts, of these 2,491 were detained one day only; 37 cases remained pending in the Political Courts, and six in Cantonment Courts at the close of the year.

SECTION-III.—Police.

103. The following Statement shows the total number and cost of maintenance of Police within the Agency:—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or local Police under Political Officers...	8	123	Rs. a. p.	5	153	Rs. a. p.	13	281	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Police	...	...	13,310 0 0	...	305	13,107 0 0	...	305	26,426 0 0
Total	...	8	123	5	463	37,443 0 0	13	586	50,762 0 0

13 Mounted and 586 Foot Police are entertained in the Central India Agency at a total cost of Rupees 50,762; of this sum Rupees 13,319 is paid by Government, and the remainder is defrayed from local or State funds. The duties of the Police throughout the Agency have been well conducted. The conduct of the men has been good.

SECTION IV.—JAIL.

104. The following Statement gives in detail the Jail Statistics of the Central India Agency for the year 1871-72:—

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.		EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						ANNUAL AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER.		REMARKS.
	DURING THE YEAR.		RATIONS OF PRISONERS.	CONTINGENT CHARGES.	CLOTHING OF PRISONERS.	ESTABLISHMENT.	EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.	TOTAL.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Indore	160	273	433	6	1	233	240	193	5,871	10 11	659 6 1
Sohore	...	117	40	2	28	70	47	664	2 3	177 0	191 3 6
Augur	...	16	3	3	...	4	7	498	3 8	262 1 6	127 9 0
Goonia	...	8	16	2	4	8	8	16	412 6	3	433 5 4
Sirdharpur	...	4	11	15	...	1	9	10	5	202 0	0
Manupoor	...	1	6	7	...	3	3	4	64 10	7	20 0 0
Khull	...	4	3	7	...	5	6	2	70 13	3	84 0 0
Total	210	412	622	49	4	290	313	279	7,773	14 11	1,138 5 4
<i>Confinement Jails and Lock-ups.</i>											
Mhow	...	17	572	572	179	1	1	393	572	...	...
Morar	...	7	88	105	32	1	1	58	92	13	611 3 8
Neemuch	...	3	331	338	20	...	...	310	350	8	477 2 11
Nowrang	...	19	22	12	...	10	22	...	31	10	43 3 9
Total	...	27	1,010	1,037	243	1	1	771	1,016	21	1,012 3 11
Grand Total	...	237	1,422	1,659	292	1	6	1,081	1,369	300	8,786 2 10
											6,593 0 11
											1,696 11 9
											1,267 3 10
											6,593 0 11 4
											20,342 14 8
											301 93
											70 7 11

* No Re-
turn.

The Returns include only the Jails and Lock-ups under the direct superintendence of officers of the Agency. Native State Jails, from which no reliable Returns are obtainable, and over which we exercise no control, are not entered as heretofore.

The annual average cost of each prisoner was Rupees 64-8-3 in Agency Jails, and Rupees 76-7-8 in Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups, giving a total of Rupees 70-7-11 for the whole Agency, which is a fair average according to the annual reports for the last five years.

The Principal Jail is that at Indore under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, where the arrangements continue well conducted, and the prisoners well looked after. The total number of admissions to the Indore Jail during the year was 273; one man died. The other Agency Jails are feeders to the Central Jail at Indore, and are comparatively small, the buildings are good, and the superintendence of the prisoners is well conducted by the Political Officers. The largest of these is at Sehore, where the total number of prisoners during the year was 70. The Cantonment Jails are under the charge of the Cantonment Magistrates of each Station. Prisoners are only detained in them for short periods or pending trial. The daily average number of prisoners was 9-61, while the total number confined in Cantonment Jails was 1,016. Only a man escaped during the year under report (from the Morar Cantonment Jail). The health of the prisoners was good. Five deaths occurred among 1,359 men.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

105. The usual instalments on account of the capitalization of the Indore contribution to the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps were paid during the 12th and 13th instalments—Rupees 2,38,152. The sum of Rupees (25,00,000) twenty-five lakhs has been paid into the Bombay Bank in fulfilment of the terms of the Railway Loan. Tabular Statements of receipts and payments, Imperial and by Native States, and also of Local Funds are attached.

106. *Opium.*—It was stated in last year's Report that the estimate of 32,000 chests would probably be exceeded. The actual number of chests brought to the scales was 37,591, representing duty paid to the amount of Rupees 2,25,54,600 (£2,255,460), the increase on the estimate being 5,591 chests, or duty Rupees 33,54,600 (£335,460). A further sum of Rupees 14,522 (£1,452) was realized by the sale of the stamped paper for the Hoondees by which the duty is paid. The total cost to Government of the Establishment was Rupees 14,580 (£1,458).

The cultivation of opium in Malwa appears to be steadily increasing, though the prices in the China markets have been falling from year to year from the greater supply. Trustworthy statement of the cost of cultivation and manufacture in Native States is not to be had. All attempts to obtain it are met with suspicion and concealment of facts. Opium land still pays a price in Malwa unknown in any other part of India. Meadow land about a market town in England is scarcely more remunerative to landlords than thousands of square miles blooming with the poppy are to the Chiefs and Thakoors of Malwa. The profits of traders must have fallen heavily, but probably with opium 90 per cent. cheaper than it was 15 years ago, the cultivator nets as much now as he did then, for knowledge has reached him, communications by wire and road are received in almost every large town.

The estimate for the year 1872-73 is 34,000 chests, and the duty Rupees 2,04,00,000 (£2,040,000). Though it would not be safe to raise the estimate too suddenly, it is probable that the receipts for 1872-73 will not be less than in the year under report.

Of the 37,591 chests the weighments were made as follows:—

At Indore	...	...	...	...	17,076	Chests.
„ Oojein	...	...	...	...	11,415	„
„ Rutlam	...	...	...	...	2,422	„
„ Oodeypoor	...	...	...	...	4,881	„
„ Dhar	...	...	...	...	1,768	„
„ Pallee	...	...	...	...	29	„
Total	...	...	...	...	37,591	Chests.

The Oojein scale works well, and the number of chests weighed at Oodeypoor is increasing.

The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore for the construction and repair of roads and buildings for the convenience of the trade was, from the 1st August 1871, extended, with the sanction of Government, to Oojein. The collections on this account at Indore for the year were Rupees 17,076 (£1,707), and at Oojein for the eight months to Rupees 7,879 (£787). The road from Oojein to Dewass has been laid out, and will be metalled during the coming rainy season. The cost of

Scindia Rs. 44,000
Dewass (both Chiefs) 18,000
this road will be met by contributions from Scindia and Dewass aided by the cess, which will in future be applied to keeping the road in repair.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land Revenue, Abkaree, &c.	...	...	...	53,689	15	4
Sale of Stamps	...	...	...	20,949	9	0
Judicial fees and receipts	...	...	...	2,932	12	4

Electric Telegraph and Postal Collections including sale of Stamps.

Electric Telegraph	...	...	Rs.	3,807	11	2
Postal	...	...		1,32,866	1	4
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...
					1,70,636	12
					2,89,102	13
						1
		Grand Total	...	...	4,87,611	14
					3	

II.—Payments by Native States.

III.—Revenue.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

107. The accompanying Table shows the number of schools in the Agency from which Returns have been received, with an account of income and expenditure and average attendance of pupils :—

		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		EXPENDITURE DURING 1871-72.		SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1871-72.				REMARKS.		
				Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.	
Agency and Cantonment Schools.	5	1	6	635	16,155 0 0	632 3 0	16,687 3 0	6,327 0 0	2,865 0 0	6,774 0 0	721 3 0	16,687 3 0
Munipoor and Native States,	62	2	64	2,068	.....	.....	23,801 0 0	.....	.....	.....	23,801 0 0
Total	... 67	3	70.	2,703	16,155 0 0	532 3 0	40,483 3 0	6,327 0 0	2,865 0 0	6,774 0 0	721 3 0	40,483 3 0

Comparing these Returns with those for 1870-71, the following Table is obtained:—

	In 1870-71.	In 1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools ...	69	70	1	.....
Daily average attendance...	2,550	2,703	153	.....
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Expenditure ...	42,338 5 0	4,088 3 0	.....	1,850 2 0
Income ...	41,931 12 0	40,488 3 0	.....	1,443 9 0

108. The number of schools in the States comprised under the Bundelcund Agency is 46; 1,612 boys are taught at an expense of Rupees 18,709. The Political Agent reports that the want of regular inspection and frequent examinations has caused a good deal of apathy and carelessness among both scholars and teachers. The schools do not seem to rise above the level attained by them when first started.

The Maharajas of Duttia and Punnah and other Chiefs of Bundelcund have accepted the suggestion of Dr. Stratton to establish a Central High School for Bundelcund as a memorial of His Excellency Lord Mayo.

109. The Sehore High School continues to prosper. The daily average attendance of boys during the year was 263, and of girls 81. Both branches of the school have lost much by the departure on sick leave to England of Mr. and Mrs. Mears, headmaster and his wife. One pupil from the Sehore High School passed the Calcutta University Text during the year.

110. The number of schools in Gwalior territory has been increased by three, the total number of pupils was 3,201, an increase of 177 on last year's Report. Maharaja Scindia expended Rupees 25,476 on education during the year, but this sum bears but a small proportion to the cess of 1 per cent. annually levied by him for educational purposes from the holders of lands and villages. The Political Agent has endeavoured to impress on His Highness the advisability of expending a sum equal to his receipts from the cess on the object for which the tax is levied.

111. The Rutlam Central High School has made good progress during the year. The number of pupils is now 193, being an increase of 77 since last year's Report. The school building has been completed and was opened in January. The building is an excellent one, large, well built, and admirably adapted for its purpose; the tone of the school is good, and the progress and attainments of the pupils highly satisfactory. Besides the High School at Rutlam, there are village schools in the districts and private schools in the town. At the former 353 boys are taught, and the private schools are attended by 529 pupils. Hindoo and Oordoo are taught in these schools, and the boys showed a wonderful proficiency in arithmetic and mental computation of large sums and figures.

112. The Indore Residency School has greatly improved during the year. The average attendance was 88, and the number of pupils is likely to increase greatly. Several of the young minor Chiefs and Thakors in the Agency attend the school.

113. Of the schools under the Bheel Agency, Captain Bannerman reports that those in Dhar territory have made but little progress lately. The Chief takes little interest in education, and the schools suffer in consequence. Four good schools are established in Jhabooa; 115 children (chiefly Bheels) receive a fair education.

There is a school at Ali Rajpoor, where, under the supervision of Nuzzuff Khan, the Native Superintendent of the State, good progress has been made during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS—ACCOUNTS.

114. The total expenditure on account of public works under the Central India Administration during 1871-72 has been Rupees 22,20,273.

The charge for Establishment on this has been 19.7 per cent.

The Budget allotment for Imperial funds was Rupees 19,75,000.

Contributions from Native States and local cesses yielded Rupees 2,49,715.

Thus Rupees 22,24,715 were at disposal, of which Rupees 22,20,273 were expended.

An additional allotment of Rupees 30,000 obtained during the year in anticipation of barrack buildings at Mhow was not required, so that the total expenditure from Imperial funds was Rupees 34,412 less than allotted.

A statement is given of the military works which have been constructed, or are under construction, in the cantonments and garrisons hitherto subject to Central India.

Mhow.		Marwar.
Indore.		Nowgong.
Gwalior Fortress.		Jhansi.
	Nagode.	

There are nearly 1,200 miles of roads in Central India under supervision or construction; of these the most important unfinished is the Nowgong and Sutna of 100 miles length. It passes entirely through Native territory, linking the garrison of Nowgong and the States of Chutterpoor, Punnah, Nagode, with the rail at Sutna.

The Agra and Bombay road of 450 miles has been maintained in good order.

The Indore and Khundwa of 80 miles, which bears the main traffic of Central India to the Great Indian Peninsula, has been greatly improved.

The Maharaja Scindia and the Rajas of Dewass have supplied funds, which will suffice, with a supplement from the opium cess, to complete an important link of 23 miles between Oojein and the trunk road.

The advent of the rail into Central India will necessitate feeders to stations along the line in a province which rivals Bengal in richness of soil and produce, but is impassable, being without roads of any sort during the wet season.

Attention is being urged to this, and surveys and estimates are being made. Nothing short of the rail will excite the interests of Chiefs and people to communications.

The tact and abilities of Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Central India Administration in the

Public Works Department, have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of India by my predecessor and myself. The prosecution of public works in Native States with success and good-will merits every acknowledgment, for this means economy based on benefits to the people at large.

MILITARY.

115. *Mhow*.—In the Cantonment of Mhow the roads and drains were kept in repair, the usual earthen bunds were constructed for storing water in the Sarteir River, and slow progress was made in excavating new wells in the European Infantry lines through hard rock.

In the Cavalry lines the two new barracks, which were nearly finished at the commencement of the year, were completed and occupied, and a third barrack was raised to full height of walls.

Louvre boards were provided in the verandah openings of both the finished barracks, and the necessary out-offices were constructed.

The construction of solitary cells attached to the quarter guard was commenced during the year, and the walls raised nearly to full height.

In the Artillery lines nothing was done towards the construction of new barracks, pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India as to the construction of a fortified post and place of refuge at Mhow.

Sheds for the Artillery bullocks were constructed during the year.

In the European Infantry lines one barrack was completed and occupied, and a second nearly finished, the walls having been raised to full height from plinth levels and the main roof put on.

Quarters for two Barrack Serjeants were commenced, and the building was ready for roofing at the close of the year.

116. At Indore the block of family quarters was completed with out-offices and occupied by the married men of the detachment of European Infantry.

117. *Gwalior Fortress*.—In the fortress of Gwalior the general hospital for Artillery and Infantry was completed, two half-company barracks for European Infantry were completed, also a plunge-bath for the garrison, and a canteen for the Artillery; out-offices were also constructed for the half-company barracks.

The terreplein was cleared and levelled round the general hospital and officers' quarters, and the Oorwhai Valley Road was completed within the fortress, with the exception of the lower gateway.

Advantage was taken of a dry season to deepen four of the best wells in the Oorwhai Valley.

The powder magazine was completed, and roads to the batteries commenced.

118. *Morar*.—In the Cantonment of Morar two blocks of quarters for Artillery officers were raised nearly to full height, four half-company barracks in the right European Infantry lines, which were nearly finished at the commencement of the year were completed, and the necessary out-offices constructed.

The out-offices for family quarters were completed, and an armourer's shop constructed.

In the left European Infantry lines the second block of officers' quarters was almost completed; the quarter guard and cells were raised to the level of the verandah roof; a plunge-bath was constructed; also a road to connect the left with the right European Infantry lines.

119. *Nowgong*.—At Nowgong two of the Artillery barracks were completed, and in the third the walls of the upper story were raised to full height. The construction of the out-offices was also well advanced.

The gun-shed, stables, and horse hospital were completed, and quarters for Staff Serjeants were nearly ready for occupation at the close of the year. The blacksmiths' shop and shoeing shed was raised to full height of walls, canteens for Artillery and Infantry were completed, and fair progress made with the General Hospital, the walls of the lower story having been raised to an average height of 12 feet.

In the Infantry lines work was concentrated on six out of the nine barracks. Five barracks were ready for occupation at the close of the year, the sixth was raised to level of upper verandah roof, and the remaining barracks to level of upper floor.

Skittle alleys for Artillery and Infantry were nearly completed, fair progress was made with roads and drains in the new cantonment, and a new bakery was almost completed.

120. *Jhansi*.—At this station the semi-permanent buildings, also the station roads and drains, were kept in repair.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

121. At Morar the construction of a Civil Jail was commenced, the enclosure wall and several of the buildings having been raised 12 feet above plinth level. At Sutna buildings for the Political Assistant were completed, *viz.*, a bungalow and out-offices, hospital, lock-up, and treasury, and a well was sunk 64 feet through rock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

122. *Indore and Khundwa Road*.—On the northern portion of this road, from Indore to the Nerbudda River, which is being completed as a first-class road, the portion between the ghâts has been completed. Nine miles of the portion above the ghâts between Indore and Simrole has been metallised with broken stone, the Choral Bridge, five spans of 45 feet, has been completed and opened for traffic, and fair progress was made with the section from Bulwarra at the foot of the ghâts to the Nerbudda.

On the southern portion, from the Nerbudda to Khundwa, the road surface has been improved, the worst gradients cut down, and an old causeway, which has been injured by floods, was repaired.

The trestle bridge and ferry at the Nerbudda were maintained during the year, and two new boats, required for the heavy and increasing traffic, were constructed.

123. *Mhow and Neemuch Road*.—On the first section of this road, 19 miles in length, in Holkar and Scindia's territory, the first layer of

metal was spread and consolidated, four culverts were constructed, and the bridge over the Gambier River, five spans of 30 feet, was completed.

In the Dhar Section, 38 miles in length, metal for the first layer was spread and consolidated on seven miles.

Eleven culverts with waterways of from 4 to 30 feet were completed, twenty-three bridges and culverts were in progress at the close of the year, and twenty-two had not been commenced.

In the Rutlam and Sillana Section, 32 miles in length, twenty-two bridges and culverts were completed, and seventeen culverts were in progress at the close of the year.

The remaining 70 miles to Neemuch are principally in Jowra and Scindia's territory. A small expenditure was incurred in repairing the morum metal, which is in many miles of very inferior quality.

The nine miles north of Neemuch were kept in fair order.

The wing walls and stone flooring over the arched openings at both ends of the old masonry dam at Mundisore were completed, and the road over the dam opened for traffic.

124. *Agra and Bombay Road.*—The portion of this road in Central India, 450 miles in length, has been maintained in good order, and a further improvement has been effected in the portion north of Gwalior.

Trestle and boat bridges in the dry season, and ferries in the rains, have been maintained on the Nerbudda at Khull Ghat, 50 miles south of Indore, and on the Chumbul near Dholepoor, 35 miles north of Gwalior.

A new road was commenced early in the year from Dewas, 22 miles north of Indore, to Oojein, Scindia's chief town in Malwa, at which opium scales have been established. This road is 23 miles in length, and the funds for its construction are furnished by contributions from Dewas and Scindia, and from a cess on the opium weighed at Oojein. At the close of the year the earth-work was finished, 12 culverts completed, and 13 more in progress. A considerable portion of the metal was also collected during the year.

A survey was also commenced for another branch road, running eastward from Dewas towards Ashta.

The widening of the northern portion of the Agra and Bombay road was completed during the year, as also a branch road, five miles in length, from the main line to Morar.

The collection of metal on the section between Goona and Beorah was completed, and this section will be finished during the rains.

125. *Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—This road, 69 miles in length, has been kept in good order as a fair-weather road, and the first layer of metal has been consolidated on 40 miles. The Kota bridge, three spans of 20 feet, was raised to springing line; the Seeroda bridge, three spans of 21 feet, was completed; and the Morar bridge, 4 spans of 31 feet, was commenced.

126. *Jhansi and Sepree Road.*—This road, 63 miles in length, was maintained in fair order. On the Sepree section metal collection has been completed, and the first layer consolidated on 17 miles.

127. *Jhansi and Calpee Road.*—The portion of this road under the Central India Agency from Jhansi to Ingoe is 47 miles in length, and was kept in good condition. The embankment was breached by the heavy floods of 1869, and five additional culverts were constructed during the year, one culvert still remaining to be constructed to complete the additional waterway required.

128. *Jhansi and Nowgong Road.*—This road, 66 miles in length, was maintained in good order. Estimates were submitted for renewing the old bridges, which were destroyed in the floods of 1869. Three arches of the Sooknai bridge, nine spans of 50 feet, were constructed, and centerings for the three adjoining arches were in progress at the close of the year.

129. *Nowgong and Sutna Road.*—This road, 100 miles in length, passing through Chutterpoor, Punnah, and Nagode to the Railway at Sutna, is the most important line under construction in the Northern States of Central India, and expenditure is being concentrated on this line.

The first section from Nowgong to Chutterpoor is finished, and has been maintained in good order.

In the second section, from Chutterpoor to the Kane River, the earthwork has been completed, and the bridging commenced, 21 culverts and small bridges having been constructed, and 16 culverts and seven bridges, the latter varying from 18 to 75 feet of waterway, were in progress at the end of the year. Collection of metal was also commenced in the first ten miles from Chutterpoor.

On the third and fourth sections, from the Kane River through the Punnah Ghats to Nagode, nothing has been done as yet, but estimates are under preparation for this portion of the road.

In the fifth section, from Nagode to Sutna, the earthwork, culverts, and collection of metal have been completed, and the first layer of metal consolidated. There are still five unbridged streams in this section, for which estimates have been submitted, or are under preparation.

130. *Banda and Saugor Road.*—This road has a length of 62 miles within the Central India Agency, from Sreenuggur in the Humeerpoor District to Heerapoor in the Saugor District.

The first section, from Banda to Sreenuggur, is under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The second section, from Sreenuggur to Chutterpoor, has been maintained in good order. The bridges and culverts are complete, with the exception of a bridge or causeway over the Oormul River near Sreenuggur, and one layer of metal has been spread and consolidated.

The third section, from Chutterpoor to Oongoor, has also been kept in fair order, and one layer of metal has been consolidated. All the culverts are completed, and three bridges have been constructed during the year, three spans of 18 feet, three spans of 30 feet, and five spans of 20 feet, respectively.

The fourth section of this road, from Oongoor to Heerapoor, has been left in abeyance, as there were neither funds nor establishment for the prosecution of the work.

The road from Nagode to Kalinger, a distance of 30 miles, was kept in fair order, and necessary repairs were executed to the culverts and ghat rivetments.

131. *Nowgong and Sreenuggur Loop Line.*—This road, 20 miles in length, connecting Nowgong with the Banda and Saugor road, has the metal collection complete and the first layer consolidated throughout. The Pugga bridge of 70 feet waterway was built to springing line during the year, and the arches turned.

STATE RAILWAYS.

132. Progress Reports for the year 1871-72 were furnished by Charles Cheyne, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Holkar State Railway, and J. I. Miller, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Neemuch State Railway.

133. *Holkar State Railway.*—Before proceeding to report on the progress of the work during the year under review, it is well to give a summary of the work done in the season immediately preceding it, as it was the period when the operations of the year had commenced.

It is as follows:—

Trial Surveys.

Line ranged	...	...	...	160 miles.
„ levelled	...	...	...	185 „
Vindhya surveyed	...	...	...	178 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

Final Surveys.

Centre line staked out	...	...	...	80 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
„ levelled	...	...	...	73 „
Plans surveyed	...	...	...	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ plotted	...	...	...	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ „

In the year 1871-72 the following is the *resume* of work done up to 31st July:—

Trial Surveys.

Line ranged	...	...	...	392 miles.
„ levelled	...	...	...	405 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Vindhya surveyed	...	...	...	178 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

Final Surveys.

Centre line staked out	...	...	...	*95 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
„ levelled	...	...	...	*96 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Land plans surveyed	...	...	...	50 „
„ plotted	...	...	...	50 „

Land made over. All required for bungalows.

By the middle of September 1871 the result of the Vindhya surveys and the plans and preliminary estimates of the first, second and third divisions, as also the designs of the fourth division, were submitted to the Government of India.

* Excess over total length of line due to alterations and revisions.

Having satisfied themselves that the line which had been chosen was the best, and that the estimate of quantities and prices gave an approximately correct view of the probable cost, the Government of India, in the end of October 1871, issued orders to invite tenders for the construction of the line; and up to the 8th December 1871 tenders were received.

On the 11th January 1872 the Government of India accepted the tender of Messrs. Hood, Winton, Mills, and Oag who cut the first sod on the first division on the 22nd January 1872.

From this date to 31st March 1872 the following is the narrative report of the operations on the Holkar State Railway.

First Division.—Two-thirds of all Banks were finished, and two-thirds of all cuttings were gulletted through to formation width and depth roughly. Four or five quarries were opened along the line, and stone carted (dressed and rubble) to sites of bridges. Only a small amount of ballast collected up to that date, and wells at the station sites were being sunk.

Second Division.—The contractors started operations on this division on the 19th February 1872, and since then the work became general from 36½th mile to the 45th mile.

Third Division.—This lies between the 57¾th mile and 61½th mile, and comprises the most broken portion of the Choral Valley. A good gullet, 16 feet wide and about eight feet in depth, was commenced, several small cuttings and banks completed, and the work was rapidly extending. On the 1 in 40 incline a start was made; the east approach to tunnel No. 1 was put in hand, and a heavy rock cutting in the west approach commenced.

The above work could not be measured up in time to admit of payment being made before the close of the year.

During the year the preliminary operations were completed, the line from the junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Khundwa to the end of the third division at the 69¾th mile having been finally surveyed and laid out for commencement of work by the contractors, and the line through fourth division partially staked out. Land plans of the whole line have been submitted.

All the bungalows required for the quarters of the Engineering Staff have been completed with the exception of two.

134. *Neemuch State Railway.*—The Budget grant for the year was Rupees 1,50,000, and the actual expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,17,920, or Rupees 32,080 less than the Budget grant.

But a sum of Rupees 1,86,550 was transferred from the Rajpootana (State) Railway, a portion of the cost of surveys made by the Bombay and Baroda Railway in former years. This addition raises the year's expenditure to Rupees 3,04,470.

During the past year trial lines of survey were run between Indore and Neemuch, and preliminary plans and estimates of each made out and submitted to the Government of India.

The line between Indore and Neemuch was also located and in part re-surveyed.

A branch line was also surveyed and located between Futtehabad and Oojein.

The routes between Indore and Neemuch surveyed and reported on were five in number.

The line decided on and now finally located follows the general line of the cart road from Neemuch as far as Rutlam, whence it diverges to Burnuggur, and, passing Futtehabad with branch from that place to Oojein, joins the Holkar (State) Railway at Indore; the length of this line is 168 miles, including the branch of 13 miles.

Expenditure on Public Works from the Local Funds of the several Cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office, 1871-72.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.		Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.		Works calling for Remarks.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Indore	1,036	.....	1,036		
2. Gwalior Agency	1,036	11,062	12,098		
3. Bhopal Agency	296	15,126	15,422		
4. Western Malwa Agency	473	1,416	1,889		
5. Bheel Agency	455	455		
6. Goona Agency	1,030	479	1,509		
7. I.—Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund)	500	221	721		
8. II.—Ditto ditto (Road dues)					535	3,672	4,207		
9. Mhow Cantonment	1,132	7,560	8,692		
10. Morar	„	11,062	11,062		
11. Neemuch	„	400	400		
12. Nowrang	„	5,924	694	6,618		
Total	11,962	52,147	64,109		

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICES.

135. There were three attacks made on the mail while in transit within the limits of the Central India Agency, but in one case only were the robbers successful in carrying off any plunder. In this instance property to the value of Rupees 812-3-9 was stolen between Gwalior and Jhansi. The robbers were not discovered, though they were traced into Gwalior territory. The following Return shows the total number of letters, &c., which passed through the different Post Offices in the Agency during the year, together with the disbursements and receipts:—

Division.	For despatch.	For issue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendent of Mails and Inspecting Postmaster, Malwa	9,76,135	25,75,034	35,51,169
Bundelcund Agency	97,574	1,10,549	2,08,123
Total	10,73,709	26,85,583	37,59,292

136. The cash receipts of the Offices amounted to Rupees 41,427-1-10, and the disbursements to Rupees 33,576-3-11.

These Returns appear very satisfactory, for although the total number of letters, &c., passing through the Post, has increased from 31,15,322 in 1870-71 to 37,59,292, the expenditure has been lessened from Rupees 1,19,308-9-6 to Rupees 33,576-3-11, and for the first time since the Annual Reports of the Central India Agency have been written, the receipts of the Postal Department have exceeded the disbursements.

137. The average speed of the mail-cart, where it runs in Central India, was eight miles an hour, and of runners four miles an hour.

138. The Receipts and Expenditure of the year on account of staging bungalows are as follow:—

Receipts	...	...	...	Rs.	4,546-4-3
Disbursements	...	...	...	„	6,068-9-6

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

139. The working of the Telegraph throughout the Agency has been satisfactorily carried on during the year under report.

140. The principal event was the opening of a new Office at Oojein on the 2nd February. This was effected by putting up a new line from Dewass (22 miles from Indore) to Oojein. The Office pays well, and the wire from Oojein to Indore is a great aid to the opium trade. The number of messages sent from Oojein between 2nd February and 31st March was 394, and 496 were received, giving a total of 890 for less than two months.

141. The Offices of Dhoolia and Malligaum have been transferred from the Indore to the Bombay Division, as it was found that proper supervision could not be exercised from Indore. The experiment of employing soldiers as signallers has answered well. The Offices at Mhow, Indore, Morar, Gwalior, and Neemuch each employ soldiers, and of these the Mhow and Morar Offices are worked entirely by men from the regiments stationed there.

142. The Superintendent of the Indore Division, Mr. McGregor, is anxious to try the experiment of working both Post and Telegraph Offices together in small places where the receipts are perhaps insufficient to admit of two establishments. The suggestion seems practicable; there are several out-lying towns as Burnuggur, Jowra, Shajapoar, Goona, Seepree, and Beowra, where the demand for the Telegraph in addition to the Post Office exists. In several of these places there is a large opium trade, and where this is there must be bankers and men of business, whose presence it is desirable to encourage.

143. Mr. McGregor deserves high commendation for the efforts he has made to open and work with economy small Telegraph Offices.

144. The collections at the 14 Telegraph Offices within the Agency limits amounted to Rupees 38,050-4-0 during the year.

CHAPTER IX.

MATERIALS

1145. The following statement shows the strength of the troops in the several divisions and districts of Central India:—

146. The total strength of the Military Force is as follows :—

1 Regiment European Cavalry	...	508
5 Regiments Native Cavalry	...	2,027
8 Batteries of Artillery	...	1,000
2 Regiments and five Companies European Infantry	2,380	
9 Regiments and five Companies Native Infantry	6,102	
		<hr/>
	Giving a total of	12,017

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

147. The head-quarters and two squadrons of the 2nd Regiment, with one squadron of the 1st Regiment, the whole under command of Major Martin, marched from Goona in November last and joined the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and was attached to the cavalry brigade of the 3rd Division under the command of Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B. Sir Henry Tombs reported most favourably on the state of the regiment, and brought to notice the highly efficient condition of the men and horses, and the zeal and intelligence of the officers. Sir H. Tombs concludes his report on the regiment with a well-merited tribute of praise to Major Martin, and remarks on the cordial terms which exist between him and the officers and men, by which his spirit of discipline has been thoroughly effective.

Colonel Watson, C.B., V.C., was appointed to succeed Major-General Probyn, C.B., V.C., in the command of the Central India Horse in September 1871, and Captain Buller was appointed 2nd in command of the 1st Regiment in August.

The annual inspections of the regiments were made in December 1871 and April 1872 by Major-General Sir G. Malcolm and Brigadier-General Bright, C.B. Both Generals reported very highly on the regiments.

Stables of a substantial nature have been gradually built at Augur and Goona. Horses and gear will thus be spared from the exposure of the sun and rain.

The health of both regiments has been excellent. Six deaths occurred during the year, 29 men have been discharged, and nine invalided. There has been no lack of recruits. The application of the furlough rules of the Punjab Frontier Force to the Central India Horse is a great boon to the men, and will do much to enhance the popularity of service in Central India.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

148. The regiment was inspected in November last by Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, who reported favourably on the steadiness and discipline of the corps. The conduct of the men has been good, 54 recruits were entertained during the year, and 20 men have been placed on the pensioned list.

There were four deaths and the average of sick never exceeded 3.25 per cent.

MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

149. The head-quarters are at Sirdarpoor on the banks of the Mhye, within gun-shot of the old Bhopawar Agency, the duties of which are now performed by the Bheel Agent, who is also Commandant of the Corps.

The average strength has been about 560, 460 of whom are Bheels, Bhilalahs and Naiks. There are fixed detachments at Burwanee, Rutlam, the Satpooras, and several passes. The men are well-behaved and fulfil the purposes for which they were raised. The employment of Bheels in support of order, the intercourse with people of quiet habits, and the education of their children in the regimental school, have had a civilizing effect, and the change is felt in the habits of the country.

The posts in the jungles which fall to the detachments affect the mortality; there were 16 deaths during the year; fever the principal cause of sickness.

The Major-General Commanding Mhow Division from time to time inspects the corps, but during the last year sufficient men were not at head-quarters for inspection when the General was free to go.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Surveys.*

150. The scheme for damming the River Kane so as to irrigate certain parts of the Government province of Banda is being developed. The Political Agent, Bundelcund, anticipates reluctance to the plan on the part of Native States until it is definitely settled what amount of compensation will be granted them for lands permanently and periodically submerged. This question, the Irrigation Department consider, can better be decided when the work is finished. Doctor Stratton, however, urges the necessity of clearing up all doubts on this point before commencing the work.

Maps showing the result of the topographical survey of Bundelcund have been completed and have already proved of the greatest use.

FRONTIER SURVEYS AND DEMARCATI0NS.

151. Captain Samuells completed the demarcation of the Rewah and Chota Nagpoor frontier on the 26th April 1871, laying down more than 110 miles of boundary line. Captain Samuells received the acknowledgments of Government for the efficient manner in which he conducted his work.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

152. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports the settlement of ten cases by Captain Luard, 3rd Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

Lieutenant Maitland was occupied on boundaries within the Bhopal Agency. The Political Agent reports that 114 cases were satisfactorily disposed of, and commends the energy and zeal with which Lieutenant Maitland worked.

Captain Blowers, who was appointed Assistant for Boundary Settlement in Bundelcund, only joined his appointment in February, when the time for field work was at a close; he contrived to settle ten boundary disputes before the end of the official year.

Major Kincaid, Deputy Bheel Agent, continued the demarcation of boundaries between the States of Indore and Dhar in the Kooksee and Chiculda Pergunnahs. Five disputes were satisfactorily settled by him.

SECTION II.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

153. The following table shows the working and cost of the Hospitals and Dispensaries within the limits of the Agency:—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.	DURING 1871-72.			
	Admis- sions.	Number of deaths.	Number of Vaccina- tions.	Cost.
<i>Under British supervision.</i>				
Bhopal	12,543	72	2,486	3,456 8 10
Malwa	33,310	191	2,181	18,222 5 4
Gwalior	42,899	317	921	7,768 8 2
Total ...	88,757	580	5,588	29,447 6 4
<i>Not under British supervision.</i>				
Bundelcund	13,508	161	17,732	7,242 0 0
Deputy Bheel Agency ...	No	Returns.		
Western Malwa ...				

The dispensaries under the supervision of the Central India Agency are 18 in number: of these, seven are included in the Malwa list, six in Bhopal, and five in Gwalior. They are situated in the chief towns throughout the country, and, as the Returns show, are largely and increasingly attended, the number of admissions having increased in one year from 69,653 to 88,757. The total number of deaths was 580, or 0·65 per cent. on the admissions.

154. The number of vaccinations in these dispensaries was 5,588, a slight falling-off from last year, when the number was 6,897. The cost of these institutions was Rupees 29,447-6-4 to 26,836-15-6 last year. The larger portion of the expenditure is borne by Native States. Maharaja Scindia gives large support to all the dispensaries within his territory, and those within the limits of other Native States in Central India receive aid from the Rulers. The Political Agent in Bundelcund reports that Returns have only been received from seven dispensaries within his Agency: these, however, show a large increase in the admissions and are highly satisfactory. Vaccination has been prosecuted with great zeal during the past year in Bundelcund: 17,732 were vaccinated, or an increase of 5,981 on the Returns for 1870-71. Dr. Stratton reports that in addition to the usual vaccinators in the States of Bundelcund who have been well employed, the Chiefs support at their own expense a qualified Native Superintendent of Vaccination transferred by Dr. Watson, the Superintendent of Vaccination in the neighbouring Government District, to whose aid much of the success is due.

155. I append the brief report of the Residency Surgeon in charge of the Malwa Dispensaries. His modest sentences describe but lightly the result of his labours.

Patients in all states of suffering crowd to the largest of these institutions at Indore, which is supported by the benevolence of His Highness the Maharaja and others. The Raja of Dhar is always liberal and considerate in any need, and he has contributed specially many times. Dr. Beaumont's skill and kindness are household words in Central India. Natives seek him from hundreds of miles; 500 patients often press for treatment in a week at the Indore Hospital, in addition to numbers, from 50 to 100, supported inside.

Dated Indore, 1st April 1872.

From—Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Supdt. of Malwa Dispensaries,
To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Returns and Reports of the Malwa Charitable Dispensaries for the year ending 31st March 1872.

Indore Charitable Hospital.

Indore City Dispensary.

Oojein	ditto.
Rutlam	ditto.
Dhar	ditto.
Dewass	ditto.
Augur	ditto.

The total number of patients treated at the dispensaries as per margin was 33,310, which exceeds that of the previous year by 1,578, and the average of the previous seven years by 6,133.

This steady increase in the number of patients is a most satisfactory proof of the proper working of the dispensaries, and quite confirms the favourable opinion I formed on my inspection of them in the cold season.

During the year there has been no epidemic, nor has any disease or class of diseases been more than ordinarily prevalent; fevers, bowel complaints, abscess and ulcers as usual furnishing the greatest number of the admissions. The percentage of the total admission for these classes of diseases are—

Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	14·8
Bowel complaints	...	...	...	...	...	5·8
Abscess and ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	8·7
				Total	<hr/>	29·3

In making up these percentages, I was struck by the prevalence of fevers at some of the dispensaries compared with others, as shown by the following Table:—

Percentages of fevers to total admission.

Indore city and station	...	...	...	13·15
Oojein	...	...	...	8·6
Rutlam	...	...	...	13·3
Dhar	...	...	...	41·
Dewass	...	...	...	18·7
Augur	...	...	...	17·6

Nearly all the cases of fever are now treated by the subcutaneous injection of quinine, as I find that thus administered its action is much more decided and certain than when given by the mouth, especially so in

the treatment of a majority of the cases which apply at these dispensaries. Few seek any treatment till they have suffered from fever for days or weeks and are more or less broken in health by it, very many so much so that they have to be carried to the dispensaries; in such cases if the quinine is given by the mouth it is necessary to give large doses repeated for days, while in most instances a single injection stops the fever, saving the patient's time and strength, as he is losing the latter every day he suffers from it. Such a decided arrest of fever by injection has begun to be appreciated by the not very easily impressed natives, so much so that despite the application of the syringe being anything but agreeable, patients not unfrequently return after the first application, and ask for a repetition on the score that feeling so much better they want it again, just to ensure them against a return of fever; others come and say—"I have got fever and would like the *pitchkarree*, same as you gave my brother. He had fever for ten days, and it cured him '*ekdum*, at once.'"

I am aware that many medical officers decidedly object to the subcutaneous injection of quinine, believing that it will in very many cases produce suppuration, and often sloughing of the part injected; but this is not my experience.

The solution I use is made by dissolving one drachm quinine in one ounce water, to which one drachm of dilute sulphuric acid has been added.

By great care, that the syringe is washed clean before using it, and that the solution is kept filtered and perfectly clear, I find that suppuration practically never occurs, certainly not once in some thousand cases.

Vaccination.—The total number* vaccinated is almost exactly the

* 2,181. † 2,197. same as the previous year.†

Considering the difficulties the vaccinators have to contend with from the ignorance and prejudices of the people, the above is probably as large a number of vaccinations as it will be possible to perform with the present staff.

Malwa is, as to the benefits of vaccination, in a state of darkness compared with British India; the uneducated classes of the larger towns and the villages seem most decidedly set against its introduction. Without the support of one intelligent district official, the people sometimes turn the vaccinator out of their village with threats, and altogether the vaccinators find the daily contention with prejudices of the people so irksome that they often become disgusted and give up their work, and I find it difficult to replace them by suitable men.

During the past season, the rains having been very light, I was able to keep up successfully at Indore a few cases of vaccination, enough to secure a supply of good lymph with which to start work at the beginning of the cold season. Vaccination can be kept going successfully in the rains, if the rain-fall is light, by carefully avoiding to take lymph from any vesicles which are not perfectly normal. A long period of wet weather causes the lymph to degenerate, the vesicles run their course more quickly, the areola forming on the fourth or fifth day instead of the eighth or ninth, and the lymph becomes worthless.

Indore Charitable Hospital and Dispensary.—This is the largest and most important of these institutions. It is situated in the station of Indore, and being under my immediate charge it gives me great pleasure to be able to bring to your notice its increasing popularity and usefulness.

Natives of this part of the country, having until a comparatively recent period little opportunity of becoming acquainted with the benefits of European surgery, do not readily submit to any surgical operation however necessary. But I am glad to say they appear to be beginning to appreciate the value of our treatment, and avail themselves of it, as will be seen from the steady increase in the number of surgical operations, there having been as many in the past year as were in the five years previous to 1865. Especially is this the case with eye operations, of which there is scarcely a case on record previous to that date. During the year I performed 45 important (major) surgical operations with but one death, a case of lithotomy in an adult; the stone was very large and the health of the patient much broken by its long presence.

Sloughing phagedona, a gangrenous affection allied in its nature to hospital gangrene. During the rainy season several cases of this disease came to the hospital from the ghats between Simrole and Bulwara. All the persons suffering from it were of the poor laboring class, mostly up-country coolies, who, in addition to being badly fed, suffer much from exposure to cold and damp in the rains, living about in verandahs or miserable grass sheds.

The character of the disease was that of a sub-acute form of hospital gangrene, occurring in most cases in the leg below the knee.

Any breach of surface, however small, such as a pustule or abrasion, was liable to be attacked by it, and quickly converted into an intensely painful spreading ulcer, which, unless checked by treatment, quickly destroys the soft parts exposing the bones, and having attained a certain size becomes a rapidly spreading gangrene, very soon after which the patient, worn out by pain, and poisoned by the foul discharges, is attacked with uncontrollable diarrhoea, which speedily carries him off.

I am unable to assign any cause for the prevalence of this disease; whatever it may have been, a lowered state of the health from scanty food, hardship, and exposure, acted very decidedly as a predisposing agent, for in none of the cases was the patient in even moderately comfortable circumstances.

In the treatment of this disease I tried almost every remedy used in such cases, but found them all alike fail in arresting its progress, and being almost at my wit's end it occurred to me to try the application of strong nitric acid in a much more thorough manner than usual, and I am glad to say with success.

The treatment was as follows:—The surface of the ulcer was firmly rubbed with cotton or tow, till all dead and decaying parts were removed and the sound tissue beneath exposed, which being made perfectly clean and dry was painted over freely with strong nitric acid, which was allowed to act on the sore till it formed a white eschar when it was removed by pouring cold water over it; a charcoal poultice is then applied, and in 48 hours the eschar separates, leaving a healthy, granulating surface.

Applied in this manner I found the nitric acid always stops the gangrenous action, but the surface of the sore must be made perfectly clean and dry before the acid is applied. To get the surface clean, it is sometimes necessary to remove shreds of decayed fascia and tendons with the scissors and forceps.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodation afforded by the new ward built in the early part of 1871 for 18 surgical cases, there were for the greater part of the year so many indigent sick applicants for admission as house patients that the hospital verandahs were crowded with them, and this too although I refused admission to all except those whom it would have been dangerous to turn away. Consequent on the admission of only such cases, the death-rate has been very high ; 16 per cent., more than one-half, of the deaths were from bowel complaints, which were nearly all in a more or less hopeless state on admission, with congested spleen, anasarca, inveterate purging, and tongue as cold as in cholera collapse.

The treatment of such cases is most distressing, their alimentary canal having no more power of assimilating food or medicines than an inorganic tube, a gas pipe in fact.

There has always been a much-felt want of accommodation for comparatively respectable persons or females, who could not come to the hospital unless provided with a separate room. This want, I am glad to say, has been met by the liberality of His Highness the Raja of Dhar, who generously gave a donation of Rupees 1,000, with which I have built a range of five substantial neat little houses for such cases.

SECTION III.—*Stud.*

156. More than 100 mares have been put to the two Government Stud-bred Stallions at Augur. The mares, however, are not the best in Malwa. The Bokhara donkeys have not yet been much used ; the natives seem to have an objection to bringing their mares to be served by them. The value of mules is little known, hence the objection which at one time was equally strong in the Punjab, where mules are now not less valued than horses. Colonel Watson remarks upon the advantages that would be gained by the establishment of a regular stud and model farm at Augur, not only as a profitable means for supplying the wants of the Central India Horse, but as an example to be followed by the neighbouring Native States. These institutions cannot, however, be maintained without funds, nor initiated without a heavy outlay.

Much good may be done in horse-breeding in Central India, where the climate is favorable, by placing a few stallions of size and bone at the disposal of Political Officers.

The demand in Native States is for sires of substance : this question is worthy of attention.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

APPENDICES.

A P P E N D I X A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, 8th May 1872.

From—Political Agent, Gwalior,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I BEG to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1871-72.

2. The general Tabular Statement is separately forwarded.

3. The favourable rains of 1870 resulted happily for the poor and labouring classes; the grain markets were plentifully supplied, the prices of the commoner food grains averaged 56 pounds for the rupee, and fodder has been both abundant and cheap.

4. The rains of the year under review were heavy and incessant, thus damaging the crops and making the outturn fall below the average; the spring crops too, though at one time promising, turned out light; of course the markets have been affected and the prices have risen, but I have every reason to believe that the supply will be equal to the demand.

5. The public health has been good, and no epidemics were prevalent.

6. The maximum range of the Thermometer was 106° in May, its minimum 40° in January, whilst the mean for the year is 74°5'.

7. The rain gauged during the year 49·4 inches.

8. In July last the Maharaja visited the Bombay Presidency, and was received in Durbar at Poona by His Excellency the Governor. His Highness disbursed large sums in charities, chiefly Native, and before leaving Poona entertained Sir Seymour FitzGerald at a ball to which the community were invited. Full particulars of the Maharaja's visit to the Bombay Presidency will be found in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, No. 35, dated 11th August 1871.

9. In January the Maharaja, at the invitation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, visited the Camp of Exercise at Delhi; His Highness was untiring in his attendance at the several reviews and operations of the Army; determined to see everything the Maharaja was ever to the front, watching the manœuvres with the keen interest Scindia has for military spectacles, and evincing the greatest pleasure and delight.

10. Fired by his military zeal, His Highness resolved to hold a Camp for the exercise of his own Army, and early issued orders for the assembly of his troops, those on duty in the districts coming in nominally for the purpose of relief.

11. The troops assembled, large stores of supplies were collected on an extensive plain distant about five miles north of the fortress, and every arrangement had been made for an imposing display which His Highness intended making before myself and as many of the officers of the garrison as felt disposed to attend, when the melancholy intelligence that plunged the entire continent of India in gloom arrested all proceedings; the Maharaja observing—"after this, with the happy recollections of Delhi and of the kindly reception accorded there by the lamented Lord Mayo, he had not the heart to carry out the programme he had formed and therefore countermanded the whole."

12. On the 13th February Scindia celebrated the happy recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A Durbar was held in the forenoon, and a Royal Salute fired; and in the evening the Maharaja entertained the British Officers and ladies of the garrisons of Morar and the Fortress. The Palace, main street, and the Minister's house were brilliantly illuminated, the device, "God bless the prince of Wales," blazing over the portico of the Palace. After dinner His Highness took his place at the table and joined in the toasts of the evening with the greatest enthusiasm, and spoke twice himself, first to express the great concern and anxiety he had felt at the alarming accounts of the Prince's state, his deep sympathy with Her Majesty the Queen during the terrible trial, and the real joy which His Highness was certain was shared by all the Princes and people of India at the happy intelligence of His Royal Highness' convalescence, in celebration of which he had gathered the assemblage of British Officers and ladies to join in their congratulations on the auspicious and happy event.

13. The Maharaja again spoke to express the gratification he felt at the reception he had met with during his visit to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and begged to offer his thanks to the Viceroy and Lord Napier of Magdala for the kindness, consideration, and attention he had received from their Excellencies; from Generals Travers, McMurdo, and Sir Henry Tombs, the Staff and British Officers belonging to the Force; that he purposed holding a Camp for the exercise of his troops, and that he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing the Officers present, as well as any British Officer, to witness the operations and manœuvres.

14. On the 14th February the Maharaja heard through the press of the appalling intelligence of the death of the Viceroy, and at once deputed the Prime Minister to ascertain the truth of the alarming intelligence, and to express his deep concern at the calamity that had fallen on the country by the removal of a Statesman who was so widely loved and respected by the people of India.

15. The *Official Gazette* of 18th February contains the following announcement, which I quote to record the action taken by Scindia to honor the memory of Earl Mayo:—"With greatest grief and sorrow we announce the heart-rending catastrophe, how lamentable! His Excellency Earl Mayo, K.T., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has suddenly left this transitory scene for the eternal abode, and left us, his humble admirers, fettered with the chain of grief and desolation. On hearing of this life-gnawing occurrence and astounding catastrophe, His Highness the Maharaja was plunged into grief and sorrow immeasurable. On the 15th and 16th all public offices and bazaars were closed, the striking of gongs, ringing of

bells, and sounds of joy were stopped, there was "hurtal" (closing of shops) for two days, and forty-nine minute guns were fired from the Durbar Artillery. In truth the mourning caused in the Lushkur by this life-gnawing occurrence, and the scar of grief and sorrow left on the heart defy the powers of description; the pen itself weeps bitterly! Oh! how unfortunate! Oh! with what fond passion was His Highness making arrangements for the Camp of Exercise which was to be held at Soosara; all supplies had been collected there, and from fifty to sixty thousand Rupees had already been spent. With a stroke of the pen all this has been stopped in consequence of the shock, and the great grief and sorrow caused by the appalling intelligence."

16. The Maharaja has also subscribed the sum of Rupees 15,000 to be devoted to a memorial in the Morar Cantonment to mark both his loyalty and regard for the late Viceroy, and to keep the same in the remembrance of the community at Morar, with whom he was constantly associated, and whose friendship he courted and cared for.

17. His Highness sent a valuable collection of arms and some specimens of the Gwalior manufactures as a friendly contribution to the International Exhibition of 1871, for which the Maharaja has received a certificate from Her Majesty's Commissioners, conveying their thanks to His Highness for the services he has rendered to them in connection with the International Exhibition of 1871.

18. The year will be marked by the introduction of a land settlement which has been effected in the seven districts around the capital under the supervision of the Prime Minister and for a term of 25 years.

Gird Gwalior. | Towarghur.
Jhansi. | Sikurwaree.
Bhind. | Nurwur.
Subbulghur.

19. The settlement is on the village system, and the assessment is based on the annual reports of the Village Putwarees of the actual collections made by holders during the last lease (ten years). The general opinion is that the assessment is severe and that lease-holders will not be able to meet the Government demand; but the Dewan is confident of the success of his measure, and informs me that all the leases have been taken up, those farmers even who at first declined having given in their adhesion and begged for the leases they had rejected.

20. The deed of lease requires holders to sublet their lands equitably to cultivators, to keep the people satisfied, to prevent robbers or

* Widow cremation. † Burying alive. dacoits from settling in the village, to prohibit the practices of suttee,* sumadh † and female infanticide, and to report at once an occurrence of this nature; also the death of a holder of māafee lands, and to make effective arrangements for putting down dacoity, highway robbery, and theft within the village limits.

21. The Dewan also informs me that at the issue of the leases he verbally informed the holders that, so long as they acted up to the terms of their agreements, they would not be molested, and that the lease would be continued to their heirs and successors.

22. The settlement of the Bujrunghur district is now under consideration; this will be for a term of ten years, and it is said that the assessment is light.

23. Through the courtesy of His Highness I have been furnished with Returns which contain some interesting information regarding the Administration generally of the State.

24. The Gwalior possessions are divided into fourteen Provinces, which again are sub-divided into fifty-eight districts, the whole comprising eleven thousand and ninety-seven villages.

25. The revenue for the year—

	Rs.	a. p.
Land including māafee holdings	... 97,78,994	0 0
Sayer	... 13,04,162	0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,10,83,156	0 0
26. The expenditure is put down at	... 99,28,684	0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Leaving a surplus of 11,54,472 0 0

of which 6,56,250 0 0 is in course of realization.

27. The māafee tenures in the Gwalior State amount to the large sum of Rupees 22,17,067 (included in the foregoing Statement of receipts and expenditure), of which Rupees 12,99,532 represent alienations in land, and Rupees 9,17,535 in cash.

28. *Appendix A.* is a Tabular Statement of administration of Criminal Justice; a reference thereto will show that at the commencement of the year there were 3,922 cases on hand and 1,461 individuals under trial. The suits instituted during the year are put down at 4,136, with 2,815 persons implicated, aggregating 8,058 cases and 4,276 criminals: of this number 5,933 cases have been disposed of, 1,506 persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and 1,917 discharged, leaving undisposed of 2,125 cases and 853 individuals. The value of property robbed or destroyed amounts to Rupees 1,10,815-8-0, of which Rupees 44,390 have been recovered.

29. *Appendix B.—Dacoity.*—The Dacoity Returns show only two cases of attacks by armed gangs, in which property valued at Rupees 1,251-12-0 was plundered.

30. *Appendix C.—Sale of Human Beings.*—The Statement shows that during the year 17 persons were punished and 16 discharged, and that four cases remain undisposed of.

31. *Appendix D.—Emasculation.*—The Return exhibits the number of these unfortunates in Durbar territory. There are 302 registered persons belonging to this community. The orders of the Durbar prohibit the practice, and a Census of them is to be taken from time to time and reports submitted for the information of the Durbar.

32. *Appendix E.—Jails.*—These Returns show a total of 913 individuals undergoing terms of imprisonment in 16 jails; out of this number there are 25 life-prisoners; 41 deaths are reported.

The state of the Lushkur Jail is much as described in the last report.

33. *Appendix F.* is a Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in revenue suits: out of 7,368 cases on the files, 2,841 were disposed of during the year.

34. *Appendix G.* exhibits the administration of ordinary civil justice: 3,193 cases were decided during the year, representing property to the value of Rupees 3,86,985, costs amounting to Rupees 20,340, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

35. *Appendix H.—Education.*—The Return shows the addition of three schools and an increase in the attendance of 177 pupils.

36. The cost of all the educational establishments in the Gwalior State comes to Rupees 25,476 per annum, a very small proportion to the amount of the Educational cess of one per cent. that is annually levied from the holders of lands and villages.

37. I have not failed to point this out to His Highness, and also to suggest an increase to these institutions, both to extend the benefits of education, and to show the people that the money realized from them for the purposes of education was really spent in the districts.

38. *Appendix I.—Cotton.*—Is a Statement showing the land under cotton cultivation; 1,03,763 maunds of raw cotton were raised from 1,11,217 beegahs of land: the Returns for 1870 show land under cultivation, 82,221 beegahs, produce, maunds 41,376.

39. *Public Works.*—The Maharaja has under his consideration the advance of 75 lakhs of rupees for the construction of the State Railway from Indore to Neemuch.

40. His Highness has also made a grant of ten lakhs of rupees for a Palace and park on the site of the Phool Bagh.

41. Scindia's attention is also directed to the improvement of his country by means of irrigational canals, and I am in hopes that a suggestion I have made to His Highness will be carried out.

42. I have suggested the utilization of the River Chumbul by the construction of canal works at Sheoopoor, and leading a canal right across to Gwalior, and thence into the main stream below Bhind.

43. It will be a vast work, and the outlay enormous, but that will not weigh against the scheme with a Prince who is ambitious of undying fame, and of being considered the benefactor of his people.

44. During the year there have only been two cases of attack of the Government mail: the first occurred on the Shajapoor and Jhalra Patun line on the 6th June last; the mails, however, were saved, and the robber seized; he is now undergoing his sentence in the Political Jail at Augur.

45. The next attack was made on the 6th January last on the Gwalior and Jhansi Road, when the parcel post, valued at Rupees 812-3-9 (gold-mohurs and lace), was plundered by a gang of robbers; this occurrence took place on Duttia soil, but the guard with the runner was a Gwalior soldier, and the tracks of the robbers were taken into Gwalior territory, out of which they have not been traced.

46. According to the rules for the settlement of compensation claims in cases of attack and plunder of the Government mails in Native States, it is laid down, "where mails or parcel posts are plundered, the Native State into which the plunderers are traced, and out of which they cannot be traced, will be expected to levy compensation from the district for the value of the plundered mails or parcel posts," Gwalior would be wholly responsible; but the peculiar features of the case point to the

joint responsibility of both States in the matter of compensation. In connection with this I may mention that the case as to whether Gwalior or Dholepoor was to be held responsible for the property plundered on 9th July 1869, in the attack on the mail near Alla Baillie, in Gwalior, attended with the wounding of the driver and a passenger, and the plunder of property to the value of Rupees 1,986, was referred to Government by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootna, but the matter remains undecided.

47. The following sums have been paid through this Office for losses by robbery in Gwalior territory :—

		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I.—Compensation for robbery of property from Government bullock train near Chorepoora on 13th August 1869	...	223 14 0
II.—In full of ten decrees of the International Court of Vakeels at Meywar	...	4,633 1 0
Government Rupees	...	4,856 15 0

48. A Mr. Bellew has also been paid Rupees 1,000 as compensation for indignities received at the hands of the Durbar Police during the investigation of a criminal charge against him.

Mr. Bellew claimed protection as a British subject, but the Durbar Officials did not forward him to this Office.

49. The Durbar have also refunded Rupees 4,896 on account of transit dues levied on grain imported for consumption in the British Cantonment of Nusseerabad.

50. During the year two girls, who were sold during the famine, have through this Office been rescued from prostitutes in whose possession they were found, and made over to their parents.

51. *Extradition.*—The laws have worked smoothly ; requisitions from British Courts for the surrender of 34 individuals connected with 22

* Cattle-lifting 4 | Robbery with violence 1 cases, in which 20* culprits
Burglary 3 | Abduction 3 were forwarded to the local
Theft 8 | Desertion 1 authorities ; the cases of the
remaining 14 are undisposed of chiefly on account of their not being traced.

52. On the other hand, eight offenders were made over to the Durbar out of 11 whose attendance was required ; in three of the cases the culprits have not been traced.

53. There have been 17 requisitions from this Office for the extradition of 25 culprits belonging to independent States, of which 11 have been surrendered to the Gwalior Durbar ; six have not been traced.

54. On the other hand, there have been 15 requisitions made on the States, out of which the offenders in five cases have been made over, two not traced, two settled amicably, and six under disposal.

Cattle-lifting 4 | Murder 1 Gwalior Durbar for the sur-
Dacoity 2 | Illegal arrest 2 render of offenders charged with
Abduction 3 | Miscellaneous 3 committing crimes in foreign

55. *Guaranteed Chiefs.*—The Thakoor of Dhabla Dheer, Rugonath Sing, has been sentenced to transportation for life for habitually receiving stolen property.

56. *Kilchipoor.*—The khillut of investiture, valued at Rupees 2,891-9-3, has been conferred by the Durbar on this Chief.

57. *Tuppa.*—The Durbar have taken exception to the proceedings of the Political Agent, Bhopal, in respect to the management of the estate during the minority of the Thakoor without consulting them on the subject. I have informed the Dewan that in Malwa the estates of the several Guaranteed Thakoors are at present in the same way under the supervision of the several Political Agents, and that the procedure in case of Tappa had many precedents to support the action of the Political Agent.

58. The khillut of investiture has not yet been remitted.

59. *Dhurnowda.*—This petty Chief has been fined Rupees 200 by the Political Assistant at Goona for discourteous behaviour to the Maharaja's daughter, the Ranee of Dewass, in failing to have supplies ready, and in according the proper marks of respect on the occasion of Her Highness passing through the Chief's estate.

60. *Durriakheree.*—The Durbar have not made an official intimation as to its views with regard to the lapsed estates of the late Thakoor Sheodan Sing, but I have authority for saying that His Highness has ordered an inquiry to be instituted as to the present value of the estates in view to the issue of a lease in accordance with the valuation.

61. *Saduakheree.*—The renewal of the case for this village which was resumed by the Durbar on the death of the Burgoojur Thakoor Lall Sing remains unsettled, the Durbar having asked for the attendance of an agent on the part of Chand Sing in view to a settlement being made; but the agent has not yet reported himself.

62. *Bauglee.*—The application of this Chief for a renewal of the lease of Lumboda and other villages, on such terms as the Durbar may think just, is still before the Maharaja; and I am in hopes that it also will meet with kindly consideration.

63. *Morar Cantonment.*—The Returns of Civil Justice are appended; Appendices I. and II. during the year 801 suits were disposed, valued at Rupees 60,403-5-10, and yielding in stamps and cash payments Rupees 4,833.

64. During the year 1870-71, 718 suits were disposed of, value Rupees 30,964-10-9, yielding in cash payments and stamps Rupees 3,451-8-0.

65. *Criminal Justice.*—The Returns show 111 criminal cases, with Appendices III., IV., V., VI. 258 convictions and 44 acquittals; of the sentences passed, there was one death, and two transportation for life.

66. For the year 1870-71 there were 202 cases and 68 acquittals.

67. *Treasury*.—A detailed Statement is furnished in Appendix XV., exhibiting—

	Rs.
Receipts	26,95,605
Charges	29,25,564

Compared with 1870-71—

Receipts	34,45,418
Disbursements... ...	32,92,215

68. The Treasury has been mainly supplied by funds raised in Morar and Gwalior, in the form of supply bills and other remittances; a specie remittance of six lakhs constitutes all the aid we have received.

69. *Registration Office*.—The working of this Department continues satisfactory, but there is little or no increase compared with the Returns of last year.

70. *Money Order Office*.—The transactions in this Department have been extensive, 2,555 orders having been issued and 356 paid; the former represent Rupees 1,16,696-10-0, and the latter Rupees 18,109-5-0.

71. The receipts from commission amount to Rupees 1,332, and the disbursements to Rupees 155-14-0.

72. *Dispensaries—Lushkur*.—The working of the charitable institutions supported by the Maharaja Scindia continues satisfactory. In the main dispensary—

Patients treated ...	... 11,201
Deaths ...	... 64
Vaccinations ...	... 38
Cost ...	Rs. 2,296 11 6

73. The Seepree Dispensary afforded aid to—

Patients treated ...	... 778
Deaths ...	... 4
Cost ...	Rs. 617 9 6

74. Jawud Neemuch—

Patients treated ...	... 5,347
Deaths ...	... 102
Vaccinations ...	... 6
Cost ...	Rs. 2,188 8 0

75. Goona—

Patients treated ...	... 978
Deaths ...	... 25
Vaccinations ...	... 1,230
Cost ...	Rs. 1,637 8 0

76. Bhilsa—

Patients treated	...	...	...	2,519
Deaths	...	...	...	8
Vaccinations	...	...	...	835
Cost	...	...	Rs.	741 0 0

77. The Morad Dispensary afforded relief to—

Patients treated	...	...	...	13,521
Deaths	...	...	...	122
Vaccinations	...	...	...	13
Cost	...	...	Rs.	398 4 0

78. *Roads.*—The Agra and Bombay Road between Jagow and Gwalior is in very good condition and is maintained as a first-class road; from Gwalior to Beora the road is in very fair order.

79. The Chumbul Bridge-of-boats was opened for traffic in October.

80. Half the Agra loop line was re-metalled during the last rainy season, and metal has been collected for the renewal of the remainder.

81. The Seepree loop line has been completed and is in good condition.

82. The Fort, Phool Bagh, Post Office, and Red Roads are in fair order, and metal for their repair during the rains has been collected.

83. The first section of the Gwalior and Jhansi Road is in bad order owing to the want of funds, but the work is now in hand and will probably be metalled during the rainy season.

84. The section of the Seepree and Jhansi Road from Seepree to Amola Ghat is, with the exception of the unbridged nullahs, metalled throughout, and is in very good condition.

85. *Telegraph Communication.*—At present the line to Indore runs with the Bombay Road through the Lushkur; this should be avoided and the line moved to run with the Agra and Seepree loop lines.

86. *Postal.*—I have also suggested the removal of the Post Office at Gwalior to a site within Residency limits, and the mails run on the loop lines which are not used; this would save the cost of the repairs to the Red and Post Office Roads, and place our communications on a safer basis.

87. *Survey.*—The Topographical Survey, under Lieutenant Holdich, has been employed during the past season in Gwalior territory, and the Durbar have supplied the usual number of Agents to accompany the several parties with suitable escorts.

88. The accompanying sketch map (Appendix XVI.) exhibits the work done during the season.

89. *Miscellaneous.*—A white marble statue, life size, of the Jain deity, Parisnath, was dug up in the fortress, and at the Maharaja's wish made over to the head of that sect in Gwalior.

90. *Scindia's adopted son.*—The young Chief resides at Poona whither he was sent for education, but he has been in disgrace since October last, and the suggestion of the Bombay Government, for the appointment of an European tutor on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem, has not been adopted by the Maharaja.

91. The Educational Officers consider that the young Chief is of too advanced an age to derive any practical benefit by attending the Poona College.

92. The father-in-law of the Chota Maharaja, as Scindia's adopted son is styled, is a State prisoner in the Fort of Nurwur.

93. The usual Returns submitted with the Annual Report are appended.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Administration of Criminal Justice in Gwalior State for the year 1871-72.

Appendix A.

Serial Number.	Nature and character of crime.	Number of cases.				Cases decided in 1869, 1870, 1871.				Cases on hand for 1870, 1871, 1872.				Property recovered.	Remarks.		
		Instituted during 1871-1872.		Total.		Instituted during 1869-1870.		Cases decided in 1869, 1870, 1871.		Number of cases.		Number of persons apprehended.					
		Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.		
1. Murder	...	68	37	41	39	109	76	65	31	18	44	27	21	5,702	6 0		
2. Guilty homicide	...	3	3	5	8	8	11	6	6	4	2	1	17	2,633	0 0		
3. Burglary	...	181	91	145	121	326	213	255	123	68	71	21	17	2,561	9 3		
4. Dacoity attending with wounding	...	18	21	4	28	22	49	12	15	17	10	17	11	780	14 0		
5. Simple dacoity	...	10	9	7	22	17	31	6	16	16	11	11	6	525	0 0		
6. Arson	...	60	9	63	50	123	59	89	20	33	34	6	6	525	0 0		
7. Attack ? " Humsa Avre"	...	7	11	8	31	42	8	17	16	9	9	9	1	1	32,873	4 3	
8. Theft	...	2,975	1,013	3,008	1,800	6,043	2,813	4,542	812	1,432	1,501	599	1	1	86,801	10 0	
9. Kidnapping children	6	4	6	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...
10. Rebellion	...	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	...	...
11. Conspiracy	23	17	28	17	21	11	7	7	7	...	...
12. Wounding	...	86	49	106	71	191	120	119	67	40	42	13	13	13	...	...
13. Perjury	3	5	6	8	6	8	4	2	10	5	5	5	...	...
14. Rape	19	4	46	33	65	37	46	14	18	19	5	5	...	...
15. Sodomy	1	1	3	2	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...
16. Embezzlement and misappropriation	...	13	1	19	17	32	18	18	7	3	14	8	8	8	...	...
17. Forgery	...	13	5	19	8	32	13	22	3	2	10	8	8	8	...	...
18. Uttering counterfeit coin	2	1	10	15	12	16	9	11	4	3	1	1	...	...
19. Gambling	12	9	45	130	67	139	52	123	15	5	1	1	...	...
20. Breach of trust	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	150	0 0	
21. Fraud	48	11	80	98	128	109	95	50	52	33	7	7	...	...
22. Bribery	44	18	30	47	74	65	44	21	29	30	15	15	...	...
23. Robbery	274	78	163	82	427	160	233	54	40	194	66	66	14,012	9 3	
24. Abortion	21	14	58	56	82	70	66	30	32	26	8	8	5,009	4 6	
25. Affray	10	12	10	27	30	11	20	7	9	12	12	12	...	...
26. Unpartition of authority	...	24	18	116	63	140	86	113	40	38	27	8	8	8	...	...
27. Nose-cutting	...	4	5	5	4	9	9	5	5	1	5	3	3	3	...	...
28. "Panch" Outlawry	...	14	5	34	6	48	11	33	5	1	15	5	5	5	200	0 0	
29. Poisoning	5	3	10	13	10	13	9	5	8	1	1	1	...	...
30. Assault and battery	5	3	8	4	13	7	13	6	2	2	2	2	...	...
Total	...	3,922	1,461	4,136	2,816	8,058	4,276	5,933	1,506	1,917	2,126	853	1,10,815	8 0	44,390	2 0	

Appendix B.

STATEMENT of Dacoite cases in Durbar territory for the year, January to December, 1871.

APPENDIX C.

Tabular Statement of the crime of slave trade in Durbar Territory for the year 1871-72.

NATURE OF CRIME.	NUMBER OF CASES.						NO. OF CASES SETTLED IN 1869-70-71.	REMAINING 1870-71-72.	REMARKS.			
	NO. OF CASES REMAINING FOR 1869-70.	INSTITUTED DURING 1871-72.		TOTAL.	NO. OF CASES, NUMBER OF PERSONS, APPREHENDED.	NO. OF CASES, NUMBER OF PERSONS, APPREHENDED.						
		NUMBER OF CASES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED.									
Traffic in human beings	24	13	14	26	39	39	34	17	16	4	6	

APPENDIX D.

List of Eunuchs in Gwalior Territory.

Serial No.	Name of Zillah.	Number of Eunuchs.	REMARKS.
1	Lushkur Gwalior ...	25	
2	Gird Gwalior ...	60	
3	Bhind ...	28	
4	Tonwurghur ...	21	
5	Sikurwaree ...	10	
6	Subulghur ...	12	
7	Nurwur ...	5	
8	Jhansi ...	41	
9	Bujrunghur ...	13	
10	Esanghur ...	19	
11	Shahjehanpoor ...	8	
12	Augur ...	18	
13	Mundisore ...	10	
14	Neemuch ...	11	
15	Gird Oojein ...	21	
Total ...		302	

APPENDIX E.

JJIII Statistics of Gwalior State for the year 1871-72.

Serial Number.	Name of place where the Jail is situated.	No. of life prisoners.	REMARKS.																
			Fourteen years.	Twelve years.	Ten years.	Nine years.	Eight years.	Seven years.	Six years.	Five years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One and half years.	One year.	Six months.	Three months.	One month.	Total.
1	Central Prison, Lushkar	19	27	6	22	...	...	55	6	35	15	48	17	...	11	43	3	...	300
2	Gird Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	6	5	...	25
3	Bhind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	10	8	...	20
4	Nurwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5	9	10	...	32
5	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	3	18	11	...	61
6	Tonworghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	21	19	7	2	81
7	Sikurwaree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	6	4	21
8	Bujrunghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	7	...	17	8
9	Eaanghur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6	...	3	2
10	Subulghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	7	3	1	...
11	Nabir Sir Soobah, Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	2	...	3	28
12	Augur	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	2	1
13	Mundisore	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	5	2	7	6	...
14	Shahjehanpoor	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	9	...	14	16	7
15	Amjhera	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	5	...
16	Neenuch	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	2	...	10	3	12	12	16	...	9	10	6
	Total	25	47	7	27	...	2	67	15	51	32	89	119	23	126	174	86	24	913

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Revenue Cases in Durbar Courts for the year 1871-72.

Serial Number.	Name of Court or Zillah.		Remaining at close of 1870-71.	Instituted 1871-72.	Total.	Decided during 1871-72.	Remaining at close of 1871-72.	REMARKS.
1	Revenue Department	Durbar	1,200	1,363	2,563	1,378	1,185	
2	Sudder Moonsiff	Lushkur	.....	1	1	.....	1	
3	Gird Gwalior	...	88	70	158	68	90	
4	Bhind	...	55	36	91	30	61	
5	Tonwurghur	...	332	187	519	77	442	
6	Sikurwaree	...	152	270	422	260	162	
7	Subulghur	...	134	22	156	26	130	
8	Nurwur	...	168	145	313	198	115	
9	Jhansi	...	231	293	524	304	220	
10	Esanghur	...	148	35	183	28	155	
11	Bujrunghur	...	119	51	170	41	129	
12	Sir Soobeh and Naib Sir Soobeh of Malwa.		556	42	598	223	375	
13	Mundisore	...	160	65	225	61	174	
14	Augur	...	467	64	531	68	473	
15	Shahjehanpoor	...	569	196	765	81	684	
16	Amjhera	...	72	10	82	5	77	
17	Gird Oojein	...	64	3	67	13	54	
18	Neemuch	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No case, the district being under permanent settlement.
	Total ...		4,516	2,853	7,369	2,841	4,527	

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Durbar Civil Justice for the year 1871-72.

Serial Number.	Name of Zillah or Court.	NUMBER OF CASES REMAINING OR INSTITUTED.			Decided during 1871-72.	Remaining at close of 1871-72.	Amount of cases for 1871-72.	Cost of cases decided during 1871-72.	REMARKS.
		Remaining at close of 1870-71.	Instituted during 1871-72.	Total.					
1	Civil Department Durbar.	218	300	518	181	337	Rs. 81,929 9 3	425 7 0	
2	Sudder Moonsiff Lushkur.	191	349	510	331	209	23,101 13 6	1,613 0 0	
3	Gird Gwalior	50	148	198	110	89	11,917 2 0	705 6 0	
4	Bhind	78	137	225	143	82	6,385 5 11	514 5 6	
5	Tonwurghur	125	59	184	92	92	2,112 13 0	276 7 0	
6	Sikurwaree	35	71	106	66	43	9,803 1 6	438 2 0	
7	Subulghur	100	220	310	233	177	31,035 9 9	1,274 8 9	
8	Narwur	27	168	195	151	44	20,879 5 3	498 4 0	
9	Jhansi	65	207	262	168	94	21,897 14 7	1,399 1 3	
10	Esanghur	144	263	407	119	288	12,930 7 9	1,193 8 6	
11	Bujrunghur	63	183	246	131	177	25,092 13 8	1,527 8 0	
12	Sir Soobeh & Naib Sir Soobeh, Malwa.	8	2	10	9	1	.....	.....
13	Mundisore	78	220	297	207	100	11,056 4 0	3,453 12 0	
14	Augur	132	218	380	234	146	11,285 3 0	915 3 3	
15	Shahjehanpoor	143	190	312	152	160	20,718 13 3	1,011 5 6	
16	Amjhera...	38	43	81	37	44	2,236 9 9	113 10 6	
17	Gird Oojein	253	175	428	181	247	21,471 14 6	539 5 0	
18	Neemuch	415	789	1,204	618	556	62,610 6 9	4,327 4 0	
	Total	2,215	3,903	6,018	3,193	2,855	3,86,935 0 5	20,310 2 3	

APPENDIX H.

Comparative Statement of Schools in Durbar territory for the year 1871-72.

Number.	DISTRICT.	No. or Schools.		No. of Students.		AMOUNT OF COST.		REMARKS.
		1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Lushkur College ...	1	1	610	682	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	* There was a surplus of Rupees 18 last year, out of which an additional teacher has been entertained on Rupees 15 per mensem.
2	Gwalior School ...	1	1	61	70	35 8 0	35 8 0	
3	Gird ...	3	3	54	62	30 8 0	30 8 0	
4	Bhind ...	5	5	155	179	116 0 0	116 0 0	
5	Tonwurghur ...	5	5	119	122	76 0 0	76 0 0	
6	Sikurwaree ...	5	5	49	89	37 0 0	37 0 0	
7	Subulghur ...	4	4	171	213	85 0 0	85 0 0	
8	Esanghur ...	4	4	156	168	118 0 0	118 0 0	
9	Bujrunghur ...	2	2	62	55	36 0 0	36 0 0	
10	Nurwur ...	8	8	138	147	72 8 0	72 8 0	
11	Shahjehanpoor ...	22	22	475	493	194 0 0	194 0 0	
12	Augur ...	10	10	179	223	79 0 0	79 0 0	
13	Mundisore ...	3	3	86	92	44 0 0	44 0 0	
14	Neemuch ...	6	6	151	155	78 0 0	78 0 0	
15	Oojein ...	5	5	296	305	122 8 0	122 8 0	
16	Jhansi ...	6	9	242	316	121 0 0	125 8 0	
	TOTAL ...	90	93	3,024	3,201	2,118 8 0	2,138 0 0	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the quantity of land under cotton cultivation in Gwalior territory, 1871.

Serial No.	PERGUNNAH OR ZILLAH.	Quantity of land.		Quantity of produce.	REMARKS.
		2.	3.		
			Beeghas. Biswas.	Mds. Seers.	
1	Tonwurghur ...	...	2,239 0	3,682 33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
2	Bujrunghur ...	...	3,193 5	1,749 35	Damaged by excessive rains.
3	Subulghur ...	...	9,149 15	11,038 36 $\frac{1}{4}$	
4	Nurwur ...	...	2,615 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,928 15 $\frac{3}{4}$	
5	Bhind ...	...	20,113 13	13,659 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	
6	Mundisore ...	...	1,493 10	970 27	
7	Nahurghur ...	...	323 0	899 10	
8	Bhaoghur ...	...	2,967 5	4,749 0	
9	Shahjehanpoor ...	...	7,848 15	9,666 14	
10	Esanghur ...	...	43,429 14	42,403 16	
11	Gird Oojein ...	...	8,545 0	13,016 0	
	Total ...	...	1,11,217 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,03,763 7	

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I returned from sick leave to Europe on the 25th March 1871, and resumed charge of the Bhopal Agency from Colonel Thompson.

I found all the districts under this Agency overrun with dacoits; scarcely a week passed without two or three dacoities or highway robberies being reported. So bold had these marauders become that on one occasion, when out for a ride within two miles of Cantonment, I came upon a couple of men plundering a traveller and captured one of them.

I immediately called on all the Chiefs to take prompt and decisive measures to put down these marauders, and in the course of a few months 46 were captured by the Native Chiefs, and 24 in villages belonging to guaranteed Thakoors; the latter were tried in my Court and severely punished. In July last succeeded in capturing one of the leaders and protectors of these dacoits, Rungonath Sing, the guaranteed Thakoor of Dhabla; property, the proceeds of seven dacoities, was found in his house; he was tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

There is still a gang of dacoits near the Nimawur district belonging to Maharaja Holkar; the States of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal all meet near Oonchode, and the dacoits go from one State to another. I have, however, induced the three Chiefs to send down troops, who are to act in concert, so I trust ere long this gang will be captured.

The rains were unusually heavy, the total fall being 84.20 inches; the jowaree on low ground suffered severely.

The past year has been remarkably healthy throughout the Agency.

There have been no attacks on Her Majesty's mails during the past year.

The wheat crop is below the average, and the price has consequently risen considerably.

JUSTICE.

During the past year there have been 352 Criminal and 510 Civil cases disposed of in this Office; this shows an increase in the Civil and Criminal work. There were in 1868-69, 298 Criminal and 385 Civil cases; in 1869-70, 110 Criminal and 363 Civil cases; and in 1870-71, 44 Criminal and 358 Civil cases disposed of. The number of acquittals has been unusually large; this has been caused by the Chiefs having seized and sent in men suspected of dacoity, theft, &c., against whom there was not sufficient evidence to convict.

Many cases have been delayed in a most unnecessary manner by the Gwalior officials; in some instances they have been ordered ten times

to send defendants and witnesses, but all to no purpose. Replies are frequently received from them to perwanahs from this office, written one and sometimes two years before.

The Bhopal officials were also most lax in the performance of their duties. I drew the attention of Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum to the matter, and she has ordered weekly returns to be submitted to her by all her local officials; the result is there is now but little unnecessary delay in complying with requisitions.

No cases of kidnapping or suttee have been reported. The total number of civil suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the year is 19, and criminal cases 12. The number is larger than it would have been but for a very serious illness I suffered from during the month of March.

EDUCATION.

The average daily attendance at the Boys' School has been 263.86; one boy passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Mr. Mears, the Head-master, has exerted himself greatly in the management of the school; his health, I regret to state, has given way, and he has been ordered to England for a few months.

The Girls' School was deprived of the services of Mrs. Mears, the Head-mistress, for six months, as she had to go to England to recruit her health.

The daily attendance for the year has been 81.

Both these institutions are doing much good; many of the native teachers in the Central Provinces are sent from the High School.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The majority of the boundary pillars is reported to be intact; those that are damaged have been ordered to be repaired without delay.

The Public Works Department has been making the Bhopal road, the width of the new road being nine feet; as there is a great deal of traffic the road, though only made a few months, is in many parts nearly as bad as it was before. The road has, however, now been made over to the Begum, and will probably be restored to its original width, *viz.*, 2.4 feet.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has been continuing the construction of metalled and bridged roads begun by her mother and from the capital to the head-quarters of all the Nazims. During the past year she has had about 16 miles of road metalled and 18 bridges built.

JAILS.

The average daily number of prisoners in the jail during the past year has been 36.48.

The cost of each prisoner has been—

					Rs. a. p.
Feeding	...	...	...	...	18 3 2
Guarding	...	...	...	...	27 10 5
Clothing	...	...	...	...	5 3 10
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	4 13 7
				Total	<u>55 15 0</u>

The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good.

DISPENSARIES.

These institutions have afforded relief to a great number of persons.

At the Sehore Dispensary 3,958 out-door and 182 in-door patients have received medicine and attendance.

At the Beorah Dispensary 1,639 out-door patients were attended.

At the Bhisla Dispensary 2,526 out-door patients were attended.

At the Nursinghur Dispensary 3,049 out-door patients were treated.

At the Kilchipoor Dispensary 1,194 out-door patients were treated, making a total of 12,548 patients who have been treated during the year. There have been 11 major and 55 minor operations performed, all successfully. The total number of deaths has been seventy-two. The total number of children vaccinated was 2,486; in 1,172 cases the result was successful. The total cost of these institutions for establishment and medicines has been Rupees 3,456-8-10, and the dieting of the in-door patients at Sehore, Rupees 109-6-8.

My best thanks are due to Dr. Odevaine for the interest he has taken in these institutions, and for his careful and zealous supervision of them. His report on the various dispensaries is attached.

POST OFFICE.

There have been no attacks on Her Majesty's mails during the past year.

The total number of letters, parcels, &c., received at the Post offices within the limits of this Agency have been as follows:—

Letters	...	...	...	...	2,32,422
Papers	...	...	...	...	5,671
Parcels	...	...	...	...	3,180
Books	...	...	...	...	878

The number posted for transmission during the year has been—

Letters	...	...	...	...	2,54,983
Papers	...	...	...	...	10,269
Parcels	...	...	...	...	1,079
Books	...	...	...	...	231

The total value of postage stamps sold from the Treasury has been Rupees 3,571-12-0.

PRODUCTS.

Owing to an excess of rain the mukka and jowaree crops were much injured: The opium crop has hardly reached the average; the wheat crop is also below the average, but not enough to materially affect the price.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

There is only one Telegraph Office within the limits of this Agency, at Biowra; the total value of telegraph stamps sold during the year has been Rupees 944-8-0.

FAIRS.

The Chiefs having taken precautions for the cleanliness of the fair held in their territories, there has been no sickness at any of them. At the Sehore Fair, held in January last, property to the value of 8 lakhs was sold.

FRONTIER SETTLEMENTS.

Lieutenant Maitland, the Boundary Settlement Officer, has been removed to Nowgong. During the past year he settled 114 disputes. There still remain 300 cases on the files, but this does not nearly represent the number of cases that will have to be settled. I consider Lieutenant Maitland's outturn of work as very satisfactory.

CONDITION, &c., OF NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum has, during the past year, married one of the State Moonshees, by name Sadik Husain Khan; he has since been promoted to the rank of 2nd Minister.

The Begum has made a tour through the southern and eastern districts of the territory. Many changes have been carried out in the Administration; how they will work depends on circumstances.

I had to draw the attention of the Begum to the irregular and illegal way some of her local officials performed their duties, and Her Highness has taken steps to prevent the recurrence of the acts complained of.

The Begum is having the roads to Hoshungabad and Chipaner surveyed and the cost estimated. I hope next year to be able to report that a Railway feeder has been taken in hand.

Rajghur.—Some months since I sent for the Chief, his sons, his relatives and Jaghiredars, and in the presence of them all the Chief declared that he had embraced the Mahomedan religion; one son also acknowledged the same, the other declared his anxiety to continue in the religion of his forefathers. As the Chiefs, relatives and others have lost position among their caste, the Chief expressed his willingness to pay whatever might be necessary to restore them to their caste privileges. The Chiefs of Nursinghur, Kilchipoor and Muxoodunghur are engaged in deciding on the amount that should be paid.

The administration of the State continues satisfactory.

Nursinghur.—The Chief, Hunwunt Sing, is through old age and disease unable to get up or sit down without assistance, and he has partially lost the power of speech.

The result is that the administration of the State is in the hands of men who are only serving their own ends.

I have recommended the Chief to make over a portion of the administration to his grandson and heir, and I hope to induce him to do so. Last January the daughter of the Chief was married to the eldest son of the Raja of Jodhpur.

Kilchipoor.—The Chief, Amar Sing, manages the State satisfactorily.

His daughter is about to be married to the Rao Raja of Mulhar, a Jaghiredar of Jeypoor.

Koorwaie.—The Chief, Nawab Nuzuff Mahomed Khan, has managed the affairs of the State satisfactorily. In June last arrangements were made for the provision of the family of Iradut Mahomed Khan, who died in December 1870, the allowance of Rupees 6,000 per annum paid by the State to Iradut Mahomed Khan being continued to his family.

Muwoodunghur.—The young Chief, Rugonath Sing, has attended the High School during the greater portion of the year, but there is no hope of ever doing much in the way of educating him.

Mahomedghur.—Nawab Hafiz Mahomed Khan is managing his estate better, and I hope he will continue to do so.

Puthari.—The young Chief, Nawab Abdool Kurrim Khan, is being educated at the High School. He is sharp and intelligent and will, I hope, turn out well.

In August last the State was placed under the management of this office; and an Ameen, by name Goolab Sing, was sent to Puthari to take charge of the State, and order is being re-established, and the cultivators and the others are returning to their villages.

Basowda.—The Chief reported having amicably arranged the disputes with his brother, but I regret to state his report was incorrect; matters, however, are now in a fair way to be satisfactorily adjusted.

Larawut.—This petty State was placed under the management of this office in March 1869. Since that time Rupees 6,649 of the Thakoor's debts have been paid off, and the estate is now in a satisfactory state, an Ameen, Poonam Chund, being in charge of it.

A large amount of debts still remains to be paid. The Puar continues the use to excess of intoxicating drugs.

Bhilsa, Gunj Basowda, Mulharghur, Shujawulpoor, Sonkutch, Chahowra share of Soondursee.—These districts of Gwalior have been free from any disturbances. The local officials are in many cases indolent and inefficient. It often takes eight or ten orders, and a delay of three or more months, to get a prisoner or witness sent in from a village not 20 miles from Sehore.

Zeerapoor, Machulpoor, Kantaphor, Gagronee share of Soondursee, Nimawur.—These districts of Maharaja Holkar have been satisfactorily administered.

Seronj.—The state of this district, belonging to the Nawab of Tonk, still remains very unsatisfactory. In January last the Seronj authorities reported that the ex-Jaghiredar of Oonarsi had entered the district at the head of 3 or 400 armed men, had seized the town of Oonarsi, and had established his own thannahs, &c. They also requested me to assist them with troops to coerce him.

I refused to render any assistance, and directed the Seronj authorities not to take any offensive measures. I at the same time sent out by a Duffadar an order to Nawab Ahmed Syed Khan to at once dismiss his armed followers and to proceed to Sehore, promising him that I would report his case which should be duly investigated. The Duffadar, on arrival at Oonarsi, found Ahmed Syed Khan there with about 30 followers, most of them relations. On receiving the order Ahmed Syed Khan at once accompanied the Duffadar to Sehore, his relations coming with him.

This case has been reported to the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India and Rajpootana, and it is to be hoped it will be soon settled.

Sarungpoor.—This district of Dewas has had several dacoities and robberies committed in it, showing a want of vigilance on the part of the local officials.

GUARANTEED GRASSIAH AND OTHER THAKOORS.

Agra Birkherah.—This Thakoor's holding has been under the management of the Gwalior Durbar for some years. A special report will shortly be made on his case.

Dhabla Dheer.—The Thakoor Rugonath Sing was tried and convicted of habitually receiving stolen property. There is no doubt he has for many years been the head of a dangerous gang of dacoits.

Heerapoor, Kumalpoor, Dhabla Ghosee, Khursiah, Ramghur, Doogriah, Jabra Bheel, Peeplia Nugger.—There have been no changes among these Thakoores. No serious crimes have been committed in their jaghires.

Dariah Kheree.—The Thakoor died on 28th March 1870; the question of succession has not yet been decided by the Gwalior Durbar.

Soothalia.—The Thakoor has gone on a pilgrimage to Juggernath Pooree, his son, Madho Sing, being left in charge of the jaghires.

Tuppa.—This jaghire was placed under the management of this office in September 1871; on receipt of full particulars a special report will be made regarding it. The Gwalior Durbar, on making over the jaghire to the present holder in October 1867, valued it at Rupees 2,600, and made him pay nuzzurana in proportion. Now that it is under our management, it appears that the revenue is only Rupees 580, the expenses being at present Rupees 980 per annum.

Kujooree.—This jaghire was also placed under the management of this office in August 1871. Order is being re-established and the revenue collected.

B H O P A L, }
The 18th April 1872. }

(Sd.)

WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX C.

No. 66, dated Nowgong, 25th May 1872.

From—Political Agent in Bundelcund,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Bundelcund Agency for 1871-72.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Public feeling, here as elsewhere, was much moved by two matters,—the illness and recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the infamous assassination of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The recovery of the Prince was hailed with marked satisfaction.

Besides local rejoicings and charities generally, three of the Chiefs, viz., those of Oorcha, Duttia and Sumpthur, added thereto thanks-offering, amounting to Rupees 3,500, forwarded to Government for suitable objects elsewhere.

To commemorate Lord Mayo, a movement is on foot among the Chiefs for the establishment of a Central School or College in Bundelcund.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in visiting the neighbouring British districts last cold weather, passed through parts of Native territory.

The Chiefs of Chirkharee, Orcha and Duttia did their utmost to receive and entertain His Honor with every courtesy and attention, and Sir William Muir was pleased to express his gratification thereat.

3. *Agriculturally* the year has not been very favourable.

The monsoon fall in 1871 was excessive, and the rain crops (of the khureef or autumn harvest) were thereby swamped and in great part destroyed.

The rains, while they lasted, gave no intermission for ploughing, and when they stopped they ceased abruptly and altogether: the ground then rapidly dried and caked hard on the surface before the customary area could be ploughed for sowing the spring crops (rubbee). The extent of these was thus less than usual, and until the new year they suffered so much from drought that famine was again apprehended locally. But with the new year rain providentially came, and the produce of the area sown turned out, in some parts of the province, exceedingly good.

In others, however, the spring crops, like those of the autumn, were much below an average.

4. The following Chiefs died:—

Raja Hinduput, Raja of *Sureela*, on 19th June 1871, to be succeeded by an adoptee.

Rao Hindput, Jaghiredar of *Alipoora*, on 2nd November 1871, succeeded by his son, Rao Chutturputtee.

Rao Bahadoor Heera Sing, Jaghiredar of *Logassi*, on 2nd January 1872, succeeded by his son, Rao Khet Sing.

Chowbey Ramchund, Jaghiredar of *Tiraon*, on 2nd March 1872, succeeded by his son, Chowbey Chutterbhooj.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

5. In *Oorcha (Tehree)* confidence has not been restored between the old Minister and the young Chief, whose right-hand man is Rai Prem Narain, his former preceptor.

The differences between the Chief and section of his Thakoors have not yet been adjusted.

The Chief is willing to remove any recent causes of inconvenience they represent, and there are grounds for doing so; but they are not content with this, and wish to hark back to an earlier state of things.

Before the time of Maharaja Bikrumajeet, with whom our Treaty was made, there had for years been great anarchy.

Most of the State had fallen into the hands of groups of Thakoors, who each set up their own *quasi-Raja*.

Bikrumajeet, however, changed all that reduced the whole to subjection, and assigned lands to the Thakoors strictly on service tenure specified.

To some extent they would like now to re-open questions then settled, and they seek by combination to obtain compliance.

Public works may be said to have made a start at Tehree.

^{If} _t The school is held in the new building erected for the purpose.

A good deal was done during the year, though much more is still needed to improve the streets and drainage of the capital.

The Saugor and Mow-Ranipoor Road, passing through Tehree, is in hand, on a line which I am having surveyed.

In a district like this, mainly of poor soil, but with numerous magnificent tanks and perennially-running nullahs, the extension of irrigation is ever a subject of practical interest, which I am glad to say is being gradually taken up.

6. The Maharaja of *Duttia* has, I believe, made an attempt to give more personal attention to the administration, and to bring income and outlay to a better balance.

Instead of staying wholly at Rajghur, he now passes the night at the fort residence, and proceeds for the day to Rajghur at the other side of the town, where the Durbar cutcherry is held.

I am not sure that he has been wise in some of his changes and reductions, as these seem chiefly to have been among the newer and more educated *employés*, from which class it would have been that we should have hoped the most good.

The revenue has been left on the same footing, but its collection has been entrusted to an old class of Tehsildars, with what result has yet to be seen.

The Maharaja made a tour in his territory in the cold weather and showed an interest in affairs.

At one place, struck by the apparent natural facilities for constructing a tank, he took the matter up, asked me afterwards to visit the spot and give him my opinion, which I did; and he will, I have no doubt, go on with the scheme.

At the capital considerable improvements have been made. A handsome bazar was opened up and nearly built within the year.

A new gateway, the site for which in the city wall I had suggested the previous year, has been opened.

A road from the Gwalior and Jhansi highway to the new gate was marked out, and begun before me while recently at Duttia.

Coming first through jungle, and then along the newly-completed bund of a tank to the city wall beneath the shadow of the huge old palace of Birsingdeo, this new entrance will be as picturesque as convenient.

The highroad just mentioned in Duttia territory has had extensive repairs, and it is in much better order than it was the previous year.

The ramp on it at the Sind River has been cut and partly metalled, and all traffic now goes by the new crossing.

7. In *Sumphur*, success, greater than could have been reckoned on, appeared for some time to attend the experiment of putting three-fourths of the State under the elder son, Raja Bahadoor, and the other fourth under his mother, the Ranee. Difficulties have, however, lately arisen.

Raja Bahadoor has within the year built a new dispensary at Sumpthur.

8. Of *Punnah* I am glad to be able again to report well.

Public works continue to be carried on.

The young Chief has begun to make the Bisram Ghat, descending from the Vindhyan plateau to the Punnah districts below, and leading northwards towards Banda in continuation of the road from the south by the Amjherra Ghat above Punnah.

The Bisram Ghat is a heavy piece of work, being much more difficult than the Murla Ghat on the Imperial road to Sutna.

Indeed it has been altogether prohibitory for wheeled traffic, and even camps with camel carriage have avoided it for many years.

The Chief having commenced work has committed himself to the same hill-side on which the track is.

On the upper half a good deal of work has been done, and most of the difficulties have been nearly surmounted.

The lower half is, however, the steeper, and room for winding is limited. Though I was unable from going over it for merely a couple of days to fix the precise line, yet certain obligatory points and the general scheme became evident enough. Before the Chief is ready to begin work on it, I hope to have further opportunity of having it examined.

9. At *Chirkharee* the intelligent manager, Dewan Tantia Sahib, is carrying on the public improvements of roads, tanks, land survey and assessment as before described.

The young Chief now attends Durbar cutcherry for several hours a day. Though himself of excellent disposition, he is falling more under the influence of people about him, whose object is to excite differences between him and the Dewan and to create difficulties for the latter who has done so much for the State and the Chief.

10. In *Ajighur* the young Maharaja has tried the plan of calling in a mahajun to clear off the miscellaneous debts of the State, and so have but one account to be paid by fixed instalments assigned from the revenue collections as they come in.

The plan of having one debt of known amount and definite interest is of course infinitely less hurtful than that of having unnumbered petty debts at various, but usually very high, rates of interest.

Success will of course depend on the steadiness of the Chief in adhering to the plan and the honesty of those carrying it out.

11. In *Bijawur* the peculiarity of the Chief's temperament, variable yet firm-set for the time any idea lasts, still causes unsettlement.

He has indeed changed his officials less frequently during the year; but judging by results, his latest choice has not been more fortunate than earlier experiments, if indeed as much so.

12. In *Chutterpoor* quiet progress continues under the excellent Superintendent, Chowbey Dunput Rai. He is taking an intelligent interest in carrying out irrigation from tanks and nullahs, measures for which I have long been urging on all these States.

13. *Baonce*.—The Nawab is much hampered in administration by large assignments of income to relatives made long ago when States were seemingly regarded as private properties rather than as public trusts.

14. Rao Hinduput, Jaghiredar of *Alipoora*, who died within the year, was a peculiarly intelligent, well-disposed and loyal gentleman.

His son appears to inherit his intelligence and good disposition, and was carefully brought up under his father's care.

15. The death of the Jaghiredar of *Logassi* was also a source of regret. His grandfather, the previous Jaghiredar, had acted with marked loyalty in the mutinies, and earned for himself and successor the title of Rao Bahadoor and other reward.

He broke down under the tear, wear and worry of the late Toria Koolpahar outlawry and the heavy extra expense entailed on him, aggravated and prolonged as the mischief was by want of material pressure being put on our Humeerpoor villages which furnished the gang.

III.—JUDICIAL.

16. The usual tabular Returns are appended.

17. No case of *Sumadh* or *Julpärwa* (respectively voluntary interment and drowning in the last stages of hopeless disease) was heard of.

18. The general and well-known prohibition of *suttee*, which was formerly a public rite of regular form and ceremony, is sometimes attempted to be evaded by more or less irregular imitations of the old custom.

Naturally such attempts are made mostly in remote places at a distance from responsible officials. And it is noticeable that they are apt to occur among the lower castes, whom one would scarcely suppose to care for such matters. Seemingly they do so from an ambition to imitate the higher castes, and an idea also of rising in the scale of beings in a future stage of existence.

The general outline of such cases is that, after the funeral pyre has been left more or less burnt down, the widow slips away from her house, perhaps under pretence of going for the customary purification by bathing after a death in the family, and seats herself on the smouldering heap.

Insufficient as the fire then is to consume her, it is enough to ignite her clothes, and lead to her death, then or afterwards from the burns inflicted, unless she is discovered and rescued immediately, as sometimes happens.

But in such cases one or more persons of the family are often abettors beforehand, or they become so at the time, for on coming up and finding the widow scorched, they dread withdrawing her then, and would probably rather add fuel to the fire to complete what they regard as an act of religious merit.

They dread the curse of a woman intent on *suttee* as being potent against those who oppose her wish.

One of these cases occurred in Mahota, a small village consisting of about twenty huts of Aheers (herdsman), some fifteen miles from Buxwaho, the head-quarters of an outlying pergunnah of the same name in Punnah ilaka. The Amil of Buxwaho was at the time absent at Punnah, and no report was sent to Buxwaho till the third day. The cause was apparent, as it was the village chowkeedar's mother-in-law who committed suicide.

She was an old woman of 60 or 70 years of age, who had come some months previously with her husband from the Bijawur State to live with their son-in-law.

When a body is removed from the house for cremation, the widow does not now accompany it, but goes, either then or afterwards, to some convenient place to bathe.

Formerly, when intending to become *suttee*, a widow went with those carrying her husband's body to the pyre.

On this occasion the woman tried to accompany the others, thereby showing what was in her head, but she was for the time prevented going out.

She afterwards went to bathe, accompanied by another woman of the family. The body had been taken to a considerable distance from the village and the widow did not go so far. But she succeeded, with the connivance of some of the family, in getting wood and fire, and throwing herself thereon she was scorched and suffocated.

The chowkeedar and his wife were sentenced respectively to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and simple imprisonment for three years, for abetment of the suicide ; and the Zemindar of the village to rigorous imprisonment for one year, for neglecting to report at once.

19. *Rajpoot Female Infanticide*.—The result of the measures for suppressing this practice among the Purihars of Jignee, from the commencement some years ago until now, is—

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Total births	...	...	...	69	56
Deaths	...	...	...	36	34
Survivors	...	...	...	33	22

The survivors in the previous year's Report were 26 boys and 16 girls.

20. *Robbery of Government Mails*.—In January last the first case which has occurred in Bundelcund since the mutinies was reported on the Jhansi and Duttia road in the case of a banghy or parcel post. It occurred just within the Duttia frontier, and something belonging to the banghy carrier were found within that of Jhansi (Scindia's). There was a sepoy with the carrier at the time, but he seemed to have been unable to resist the gang who made the attack.

The property carried off was valued at Rupees 812, the whole, excepting a small item of clothing, being in gold and articles of large intrinsic value.

The responsibility appeared to the Political Agent, Gwalior, and myself to devolve on the Gwalior and Duttia States jointly.

21. *Dacoity or Gang Robbery*.—Two cases in villages at night were reported, one being in Duttia, and one in Tehree. In the former instance, so far as could be traced, the perpetrators were from the notorious Puar villages of Jigna, &c., in Scindia's Jhansi, the people of which are the only set I know of in the province still regularly keeping up the old habits of systematic gang robbery. This they do with much profit to themselves.

Five cases on the high road came to notice, one being in Punnah and four in Tehree. Two were light cases; in the three heavier ones several of the offenders were arrested and part of the property recovered.

22. There was no case of *robbery of cash in transit* sent by Native bankers from one place to another.

23. *Thuggee*.—There were three cases of the modern form, in which a stupefying drug is administered preliminary to robbery,—one was in Chutterpoor and two in Ajighur. No deaths fortunately occurred, and the culprits in two of the cases were arrested.

24. The professional pilferers, known as *Sonoreas* in Tehree and our Lullutpoor district, and as *Chunderbedis* in Duttia, have, in Tehree and Duttia, continued as before under supervision.

No change needing report has occurred regarding them.

25. No instance of *kidnapping girls for immoral purposes* has been reported.

26. *Selling girls for marriage*.—A curious traffic came much into notice during the last two or three years. Poor parents would part with a young daughter for a few rupees. This was mostly to Brahmins or others of good caste, who were, however, not at all particular as to the caste of the girl. The latter was then disposed of at a profit to some person at a distance, who wished to get a wife at small cost. The caste was of course stated to be that of the intending bridegroom, who was often a Thakoor, or of other good caste, but who carefully refrained from pushing inquiries as to the girl's parentage.

The girl was thus quietly married, and if the deception was not found out she remained as the man's wife and in his caste.

The fact of a number of cases in Native and British territory having been ferreted out and followed by punishment, seems however to have interrupted the traffic, which afforded a curious commentary on the practice of female infanticide among certain classes of Thakoors (Rajpoots), originating in the expense and difficulty of getting daughters suitably married.

IV.—REVENUE.

27. The *Government tribute* of Rupees 27,194-5-6, from certain Native districts, being a fixed sum, was not affected by the season, which seriously impaired the collections of *Native State revenue*.

28. The following *succession nuzzerana* was realized :—

From Paharee Jaghire, Rupees 566-10-6.

V.—EDUCATION.

29. *Allahabad University*.—After the date of last Annual Report, in which I mentioned subscriptions amounting to Rupees 22,060 towards the projected Allahabad University, a further sum of Rupees 175 was contributed.

30. *Native State Schools.*—Returns from 22 States give the following details:—

Number of schools	...	...	46
Average daily scholars in English	...	...	169
” ” Urdu and Persian	...	...	469
” ” Hindi and Sanscrit	...	...	974
Total daily average	...	1,612	<hr/>
			Rs.
Expenditure...	...	...	18,709
Of which from scholars	...	...	4,315
” from pupils' fees	...	...	44
” from States ...	...	...	14,350
			<hr/>

31. *Want of regular inspection.*—During my last tour, a point which had been growing into notice during the last few years was strongly observable, *viz.*, the necessity for regular and systematic inspection of the Native State Schools, if they are to do the good which the Chiefs are entitled to expect from their expenditure.

On the first starting of a school, teachers and scholars both go to work with freshness and energy.

Everything that is learnt is a step above the zero of ignorance, and thus for the first few years progress is very perceptible.

But after a time when the scholars have learnt common reading, writing and arithmetic, they begin to flag and look out for profit from what they consider their learning. They have made some approach towards what their teachers know, and these find it greater labour to teach the more advanced subjects, of which they are probably but imperfect masters themselves. So they also now flag and look on their school teaching as a daily routine which brings them pay, whether they work with energy or languor.

Indeed, though they may know a subject, yet, after a certain stage in it, they often do not know the best way of teaching it to others.

Examination for an occasional hour or two before the Political Agent on his tours, is neither long enough, frequent enough, or regular or systematic enough.

He can indicate whether there is progress or stagnation, and the general features and probable causes of either condition; but in a charge of thousands of square miles and dozens of schools, he has not time to trace out all the working details which have contributed to the latter, or to direct all those which are requisite for the former.

This can only be done efficiently by an officer having time to give his mind fully to the one subject at each place.

32. *Proposed Bundelcund Central School.*—In last year's Report I mentioned the growing need of a Central School in Bundelcund to provide education for Chiefs' sons, inspection of the local State Schools, and training for their teachers; and that Raja Bahadoor of Sumpthur had intimated his readiness to contribute towards such an institution.

The many other things required in the Native States, to do all of which at once is impossible, prevented however further movement in the matter then.

This year, shortly after the tragedy at Port Blair, the Maharja of Duttia wrote, saying he thought a school of that kind would be a fitting memorial of Lord Mayo, whose kindly interest in Native States was known. He added he would be happy to join with other Chiefs in establishing such an institution at Nowgong.

Since then other Chiefs, including the Maharaja of Punnah, have similarly intimated their readiness; so I trust the measure, valuable as it is in itself, and having a superadded interest as a loyal tribute to the memory of the lamented Viceroy, will now assume practical form.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

33.—*Military*.—In the Nowgong Division operations, consisting almost entirely of work on the barracks, &c., in the new station for Europeans, were carried on to the amount of Rupees 1,52,842.

The barracks and minor buildings, which were in the most advanced state, were pushed on to completion.

European Infantry Barracks, Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, and Artillery Barracks, Nos. 1 and 3, were thus completed.

34. *Communications*.—In the Bundelcund Road Division work on the Imperial roads, which are being constructed by Government, on the condition of the Native States remitting all transit duties thereon, has been concentrated chiefly on the eastern line leading to the Railway at Sutna. The expenditure on all was Rupees 90,116.

Under Mr. T. E. Owen, the Executive Engineer, work progresses rapidly and without complication, whether in Native or British territory.

On the east and west line, including the portion in the Jhansi Division, there is now a good metalled road, with only a few bridges wanting, from Gwalior and Jhansi on the west to Nowgong, and thence further eastward to Chutterpoor.

From the latter place to the Kane River bridging is in progress. The Murla Ghat Section has not been touched yet, though often surveyed. Between Punnah and Nagode the earthwork awaits bridging and metalling, while from Nagode to the eastern extremity at Sutna merely a few bridges remain to be constructed.

On the north and south line, except some miles still unmetalled in the Humeerpoor district, there is a good completed road from Futtehpoor and Banda to Nowgong and Chutterpoor, and for about 17 miles south of the latter place.

Besides the great rivers, the Jumna and Kane, only the Oormel, north of Chutterpoor, now remains unbridged.

Further south to Saugor, both in Native and British territory, merely the earthwork as yet has been more or less executed.

35. *Dák Bungalows*.—The bungalow at Nowgong is under the Executive Engineer, Nowgong Division.

Those at Goolgunj on the Nowgong and Saugor-road, and at Nagode on the Nowgong and Sutna route, are under the Executive Engineer, Bundelcund Roads.

The receipts and disbursements at the three are thus reported:—

Bungalow.	Receipts.	Disbursements on establish- ments and contingencies.			Excess of receipts.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
Nowgong ...	783 12 0	170	0	0	613 12 0
Goolgunj a n d Nagode ...	418 8 0	236	1	9	182 6 3
Total ...	1,202 4 0	406	1	9	796 2 3

Much inconvenience is experienced from there being no dâk bungalow on the 65 miles of Imperial road between Jhansi and Nowgong, and the 85 between Nowgong and Nagode.

This eastern road, leading to the Railway at Sutna, is increasingly used as it approaches completion; but its deficiency of accommodation for travellers frequently compels adherence to the longer route *via* Futtehpoor, on which there are dâk bungalows at convenient distances.

36. *Local Works*.—A good deal has lately been done to improve the bazar and local roads at Nowgong.

A dispensary has been built and a serai is in progress. A large number of trees have been planted.

The local works expenditure was—

In the Cantonment.

				Rs.
Part cost of serai	...	...	...	2,500
” ” Dispensary	...	...	...	1,217
Roads	...	...	...	1,201
Minor works	...	...	...	1,005
Repairs	...	...	...	695
				— 6,618

Under Agency.

Roads and culverts	...	...	...	947
Minor works and repairs	...	...	...	486
				— 1,433
Total, Rs.	...	...	...	8,051

What I may call a boulder causeway, with slab culvert, was made over the Koomrari Nulla on the Jeitpoor-and Calpee Road leading out of the Station, and it stood the floods of 1871 without injury.

37. *Native State Works.*—Returns have up to date of writing been received from only 15 out of the 30 States of the Agency. The amount is Rupees 1,26,618, of which the largest items have been the following:—

	Rs.
In Punnah	39,900
„ Chirkharee	36,611
„ Tehree	26,945
„ Chutterpoor	10,440

The works comprised roads, tanks and public buildings, such as schools, dispensaries, serais, &c.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

38. There are now *seven* offices within the Agency, *viz.* :—

Nowgong	Bijawur
Chutterpoor	Punnah
Duttia	Chirkharee
Tehree (new within the year.)	

The establishment of offices also at some other places is under consideration.

The aggregates of postal works, &c., at the seven were—

Letters, &c., despatched outward ...	...	...	97,574
„ arrived inward ...	...	...	1,10,549
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	2,08,123	<hr/>

Rs.
Disbursements 3,846
Cash receipts exclusive of Treasury sales of stamps to private parties 3,763

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

The want of a Telegraph Office, nearer than the Railway Telegraph Office at Sutna, 100 miles from Nowgong, is increasingly felt.

IX.—MILITARY.

39. The *garrison at Nowgong* during the year consisted of—

A Battery of Royal Artillery	The G.-19th.
Two Companies British Infantry	II. M.'s 108th.
Two Squadrons Native Infantry	The 7th Bengal.
Wing Native Infantry	The 15th Madras.

The 7th Cavalry, under Colonel Farquharson, to whom, while in command of the Station, my acknowledgments for ready aid and courtesy on all occasions have been due, was relieved near the close of the official year by the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

The Artillery occupy the new barracks, but the British Infantry are still in their old quarters.

During the last rains some inconvenience was felt from the then backward state of the roads and drains in the new part of the station; but work advanced as funds permitted, and part on the south-west still needing drainage could doubtless be provided therewith before the monsoon sets in.

The drains (roadside) lately cut to the north bring down the rain-water to the nullah behind the Sudder Bazar, so much more rapidly now than its tortuous channel can carry it off, that this nullah urgently needs straightening in several places to prevent its floods becoming a dangerous nuisance.

Enclosure A. gives details of the *health of the troops*.

There was no cholera.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

40. *Rain-fall.*—Fifty-three inches were registered at Nowgong in 1871-72, this being considerably above the average.

The four months, from June to September, had a nearly uniform fall, averaging about $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches each.

In October and November there was none, and only a tenth in December.

January gave nearly an inch and a half.

These figures explain the agricultural experience of the year, noted in paragraph 3, *viz.*, first the swamping of the rain crops, thereafter the dried-up hardness of the surface limiting the area ploughed for spring crops, next the suffering of these from drought, and finally their revival in many places under the new year rain.

Enclosure B. gives the rain-fall and temperature of each month.

41. *General health.*—There was no serious epidemic in these parts.

Seasonal fevers there always are, sometimes more and sometimes less, and of various types, according as they occur in the hot, the rainy, or the postpluvial season.

They were this year rather in excess of the average, as is usually the case, whenever a season differs much from its standard, whether by excess or deficiency of rain or otherwise.

42. *Dispensaries.*—Complete Returns have not yet come in, but those so far received are from seven dispensaries, at four of which European medicines are used.

The figures are—

Treated	13,508
Deaths	161

Cost, Rupees	...	7,242
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43. *Vaccination* has made good progress.

Dr. Watson reports the total vaccinated in this Agency to have been 17,732, as compared with 11,127 in the year preceding.

Out of the whole there were 13,612 successful against 7,410 last year.

The principal numbers were as follow:—

In Duttia	...	...	...	...	3,412
„ Chirkharee	...	...	...	...	2,427
„ Oorcha	...	...	...	...	1,806
„ Punnah	...	...	...	...	1,119
„ Bijawur...	...	...	...	...	1,087
„ Sumpthur and Umra	...	...	...	...	1,077
„ Baonee ...	...	...	...	...	1,004
„ Nowgong Station	...	...	...	...	987
„ Gourihar	...	...	...	...	940
„ Chutterpoor	...	...	...	...	924
„ Chowbey Jaghires and Beronda	...	...	...	...	763
„ Jignee, Behut and Behree Jaghires	...	...	...	...	670
„ Husht Bhya Jaghires	...	...	...	...	563

In addition to the ordinary Vaccinators, the Chiefs now support a Native Superintendent transferred to this duty by Dr. Watson, the Superintendent of Vaccination in the adjoining Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions, to whose kind supervision and interest in the spread of this good work its progress is largely due.

A daughter of the jaghiredar of Dhoorwy, a grand-daughter of the Ranee of Sumpthur at Umra, and a daughter and grand-daughter of Dewan Tantia Sahib, the manager of Chirkharee, were vaccinated.

This introduction of the measure into higher families, in the person first generally of girls, seems, if such may be imagined, curiously like another Indian application of the *fiat experimentum* principle.

44. *Survey, Topographical*.—This was completed the previous year, except some outlying portions of Native territory to the north, left for the next revenue survey of our own district to fill in.

The Topographical maps on the scale of one inch to a mile have been published and are of the greatest use.

Others on a smaller scale are in progress.

45. *Survey, Geological*.—Mr. W. L. Wilson has been engaged in south-east Bundelcund, but I am not informed yet of the results of last season's work.

46. *Survey, Irrigation*.—A scheme is being developed for damming up the Kane River in Native territory, so as to irrigate therefrom a considerable area in the plains of our Banda zillah.

Unfortunately the Native territory is rugged and of higher level, so that it cannot share in the irrigation.

The effect of the proposed dam will, for some miles of the channel, be to keep the water ordinarily about the level it now attains only during floods.

Of course the monsoon-flow and floods will rise above that again.

It is not arranged yet in what way compensation for lands thus permanently and periodically submerged will be given, but the Native Chiefs will be loth to agree to the commencement of work until these and other matters are fairly settled.

The Irrigation Department thought these points might be left till after the Government of India has given its final orders on the scheme; but experience of Public Works in Native territory leads me to a clear opinion that, if possible, all such matters should be arranged beforehand, during the time we ourselves are settling the scientific and professional details. In this way embarrassment, complication and delay are avoided when we are ready to begin work; and Government also learns what is involved in the scheme before giving its final sanction.

47. *Boundary Settlements.*—Captain Blowers was appointed Boundary Officer so late in the year as only to arrive in February, when the best part of the field season was over.

Nine boundaries were settled within the year.

Pillars are being built on the frontier with our North-Western Provinces, which was surveyed and mapped afresh the previous season.

48. *Transit Duties.*—In last Report I was able to intimate the completion of remission of all transit duties in the five States then being constituted the new Bagheliund Agency.

This year I am glad to be able to report its completion in a group of Chiefships, which, from their number and wide-spread position, are of some consequence in regard to this measure, *viz.*, the Jaghires and minor States, the Chiefs of which do not receive salutes.

Those of this class who intimated the remission during the past year were—

Behut.		Geroli.
Alipoora.		Paturkuchar.
Behrec.		Bijna.
Jussoo.		Tori Futtehpoor.

In addition to these, Raja Bahadoor of Sumpthur, which is one of the Treaty States, adopted the same liberal measure.

Some other of the principal States of Bundeleund had previously completed remission, and the measure has made more or less progress in all.

The usual commendatory acknowledgment from Government and yourself has not yet been received for Sumpthur, Alipoora, Behrec and Bijna.

49. *Officers of the Agency.*—I have on previous occasions mentioned the good service of *Captain Temple*, Assistant Political Agent and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong. He proceeded on furlough at the close of the official year.

Captain Maitland officiates for him.

Captain Blowers joined as Boundary Settlement Officer in February, in time to get into work and settle a few cases before the official year ended.

Chowbey Dhunput Rai, Superintendent of Chutturpoor, and

Rai Permessridass, Superintendent of Jignee, I beg again to notice favorably.

Enclosure A.

HEALTH OF TROOPS.

Station.	Troops.	Average strength.	Total admissions to Hospital.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Average period in Hospital of each admission in days.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Causes of death.	REMARKS.
Nowrang	G.-19th Battery Royal Artillery	135.19	349	258.15	12.50	2	1.46	Enteric fever ... Abscess of liver ...	No death from cholera.
	Detachment Her Majesty's 106th Regiment.	167.38	348	207.90	11.37	5	2.09	Heart disease ... Tumor of stomach ... Remittent fever ... Abscess of liver ... Phthisis ...	
	15th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.	294.41	345	117.18	8.98	1	0.33	General debility ...	
	2nd Squadron 17th Bengal Cavalry.	287.	491	171.08	14.29	2	.69	Rheumatism ... Diarrhoea ...	

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Enclosure B.

RAIN-FALL AND TEMPERATURE.

Year 1871-72—Months.		Mean day temperature.	Total rain-fall	Prevailing wind.	REMARKS.
April	1871	91.46	.70	N.-W.	
May	"	83.62	1.00	W.	
June	"	88.57	12.40	S.-W.	
July	"	83.46	12.90	S.-W.	
August	"	82.93	13.00	S.-W.	
September	"	89.31	11.80	N.-W.	
October	"	85.21	.....	S.-W.	
November	"	76.76	.....	N.-E.	
December	"	69.64	.10	N.-E.	
January	1872	59.88	1.40	N.	
February	"	71.05	.....	N.-W.	
March	"	80.98	.....	N.-W.	
Total		.....	53.30	.....
Average		80.24	.....	.....

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,

Political Agent, Bundelcund.

APPENDIX D.

No. 194B., dated Augur, 20th May 1872.

From—Political Agent, Western Malwa, and Commandant, Central India Horse,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

THE Annual Report of the Western Malwa Agency for 1871-72 will necessarily be a brief one, for it only came under my charge on the 15th September last, and Major-General D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., whom I on that date relieved, had in his report of the previous year written so fully upon all points connected with the Agency, upon the condition of the various States under its charge, and on the character of their Rulers, that I have nothing left to write of, save the current events of an uneventful year.

Health.—The general health of West Malwa has been good, but cholera has been flying about the larger towns for the last two months, but I have as yet no Returns of mortality. The disease has not appeared in the Augur district, and only one or two cases at the date I write have occurred in the town itself, the sanitary condition of which has been much improved by the authorities, though much more might still be effected.

The crops have been fair, both of opium and grain, though the low price of the former detracts considerably from the general prosperity of the country.

It seems useless to remark on the utterly “roadless” state of Malwa, for my predecessors have dilated on the subject in all previous reports, and the fact that the stations of Augur and Mehidpoor are for four months in the year isolated is a well-known one.

There has been little crime with the exceptions of cattle-lifting and gang robbery; and these are such old institutions of the country, and so patronised as it were by many whose duty it is, and whose pleasure it should be, to crush them, that the hope of making much impression is a faint one. Time and the gradual march of civilization alone will cure it.

The small pergannah of Raepoor, “Holkar,” which is very awkwardly situated between Jhallawar on the north and west, and the Pirawa Pergannah of Tonk on the south, was the scene of a somewhat serious disturbance in January last. A Jemadar in the Jhallawar service, with nine or ten Pathans, lately recruited from Eusufzaie, entered Holkar’s territory with a view to seizing dacoits, fell upon a village where a party of suspicious characters happened to be assembled, slew three men and carried off six: all this, being contrary to the laws and regulations of Central India States, created much bad feeling. A party of the Central India Horse was sent to the spot to maintain order.

One gang leader, Ooncar Goojur, whose name was well known throughout the country, has, with three or four of his comrades, been safely lodged in jail, and Mithoo Lall, the Thannadar of Bphysoda, who released him last year for a monetary consideration, has been made over to the Sirsoobah of Malwa for condign punishment.

The Central India Horse tiger-shooting party took the field again early in April, but up to the present date only 33 head of tigers, panthers and bears have fallen to their guns.

The party has as usual been liberally supplied with elephants by different Native Chiefs.

The usual Annual Returns and Statistics are annexed.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

Rutlam.—The condition of this State will be shown by the Report of the able Superintendent, Shahamut Ali Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I.

I visited for the first time this flourishing State in February last, and left it satisfied that all I read in my predecessor's Reports and all I had heard from others were by no means exaggerated.

The thanksgiving day for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was observed both here and at Jowra by all classes.

Jowra continues to prosper in every way under the administration of the Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan.

My visit in February gave me great pleasure, the whole aspect of the city and its inhabitants bearing evidence to the energetic sway and enlightened views of its Ruler.

The young Nawab, Mahomed Ismail Khan, accompanied by the Kamdar and his guardian and tutor, Captain Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, went to Delhi in December last and were among the most constant visitors at the various Camps and spectators of all the manœuvres, &c.

His Highness the Nawab had interviews with the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief; the visit no doubt was most useful in every way. Captain Wilson in a very trying position exercises great influence over the Nawab and with much effect. I have great hopes, however, that Captain Wilson will reap the reward of his endeavours, and see the young Prince grow into an able and enlightened Ruler.

Public works have been pushed on with energy; forty-eight new wells have been sunk; one-half mile of road has been constructed; a new hospital is being built; a new village has been founded; 104,000 feet of city wall has been built; the bungalow on the hill has been re-constructed; and a new school-house has been erected at Tal.

Three new Police chowkies have been established for the protection of travellers.

922,260 feet of marble, granite and brick-work have been added to the late Nawab's tomb.

Seetamow.—The Agent to the Governor-General visited this State himself last January, so remarks from me are unnecessary.

The State has remitted one anna in the rupee in the collection of its revenues, which has made a considerable reduction in its already small income.

Sillana.—The Raja has conducted much of the affairs of State himself during the past year, and no complaints of oppression have come before me.

Scindia's Pergunnahs have given me no trouble since I have been in office, and Scindia's officials are at all times and places anxious to do well.

Oojein, I am sorry to say, has suffered a good deal from cholera.

Holkar's Pergunnahs.—My predecessor's Report for 1870-71 on these pergunnahs is a very full one. I have not had time yet to acquaint myself with the exact condition of the people, so refrain from any remarks.

Jhalra Patun.—The districts of this State, called the "Chowmehla," which are under the Western Malwa Agency, have, I believe, steadily improved in their Police for the last few years, and Jhalra Patun itself is a place that I long to see and shall see shortly I hope.

I have alluded in a previous part of my Report to an unfortunate affray on the border, which compelled me to send an officer in the employment of Jhallaar to the Indore Agency Jail.

I regretted having to do this very much, but no other course was open, and my wishes were complied with by the Maharaj Rana in the very best spirit.

Dewas has three pergunnahs under the Agency.

I have visited both the Rajas, but as I have nothing to do with their superintendence I refrain from remark.

Shelter for the Detachments of Central India Horse are urgently required at Sarungpoor and Oodumkheree, but Dewas has been slow in producing the wherewithal to build them.

Tonk has but one pergunnah under the Western Malwa Agency, Pirawa, and I have heard nothing concerning it but what is good since I took charge of the Agency.

Piplowda goes on steadily, and I have no remarks to offer and no faults to find, save that a murder and highway robbery was committed near the village of Punchwa in January 1872, and not much effort was made, I fear, to detect or capture the culprits.

NEEMUCH CANTONMENT.

The statistics of the Magistrate's Office are annexed.

Four cases were committed to the Sessions last year, but as they were not of much importance, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India issued his warrant to Colonel Dickson to try them himself.

Only one appeal was made to me, which I dismissed.

Colonel Dickson reports that the cantonment has many wants,—a school, a jail and especially a hospital and dispensary for the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazaar, numbering some 7,000 souls.

As I shall soon visit the station myself, I propose to submit a special report on this.

MILITARY.

The head-quarters and two squadrons of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with one squadron from the 1st Regiment from Augur, the whole under Major Martin's command, marched for Delhi in November and joined the Camp of Exercise there, returning to Goona and Augur in March.

The efficient appearance of the regiment, the drill and discipline of the men, and the condition of the horses were highly commended by all General officers under whom it served, and it was generally allowed to be inferior to no regiment of Native Cavalry in the camp.

In September 1871 Colonel John Watson relieved Major-General Probyn in command of the Central India Horse.

Captain H. Buller took command of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, in August last.

Major James was appointed a Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces in January 1872.

The 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry relieved the 15th both at Augur and Mehidpoor.

The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, was inspected by Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., at Augur in December 1871, and the 2nd Regiment at Goona in April 1872, by Brigadier-General R. O. Bright, C.B. Both Generals reported most favorably on them.

Stables are in course of erection both at Goona and Augur, the exposure to the rains having been found to be most damaging to the horses and their gear. The expense will fall heavily on the men, but it is hoped that Government will bear some portion of it; the building is of a substantial nature and will last for many years.

JAIL.

The entertainment of a Jemadar and four Burkundazes having been sanctioned by Government, the jail was occupied by the prisoners (whose average number is about 25) in November last. There has been no sickness of any kind among them; their employment is entirely out-door labour.

One man escaped (since re-captured) from the place in the city where they were originally located; none since they have been in the new jail.

EDUCATION

Makes rapid strides at Rutlam and Jowra, and is not unattended to in other places; the example set by these two States, however, will in due course, it is hoped, be followed throughout West Malwa.

An Agency School at Augur, in which might be incorporated the Small Central India Horse School, is much needed, but there are no funds at present.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The charge of Public Works in Augur has been made over by the Department to the Political Agent; preparations are being made for the construction of a hospital for the Infantry Wing.

Communications are as bad as ever. As we hope to see a Railway station at Oojein in three years' time, His Highness Maharaja Scindia should commence preparations to meet it with roads to Augur and Mehidpoor.

POST OFFICES.

No new ones have been established, or any changes of importance made.

TELEGRAPHHS.

Since last year's Report the Telegraph Office at Burnuggur has been closed, and another opened at Oojein, the establishment of the opium scales in that city rendering an office necessary.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Two only, the Agency Fund and the Bazar or Cantonment Fund. The accounts are annexed.

During the last few years the work of the Agency Office has increased so much that it has gradually become necessary to increase the number of office hands, and a charge of Rupees 65 a month on the Agency Fund has by degrees been established.

As the Agency Fund has no fixed or certain income, there is every probability that the means of defraying this charge will become exhausted. I must, therefore, very unwillingly apply to the Government for help.

In last year's Report Colonel Probyn mentioned the loss the Agency had sustained in the death of the Head Moonshee, Lukput Rao. His place has been well and ably filled by Ali Ahmed, formerly Vakeel from Gwalior, and the work of the office has been carried on by him most efficiently.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

These have all been doing good work. "Good works" they are in truth, and the amount of relief afforded in comparison with their cost is astonishing.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARIES.

Ten cases of boundary dispute were settled by Captain Luard during 1871-72, and five of them have been confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Between Gwalior and Jhallaوار	... 5 Cases.
” ” and Indore	... 2 ”
” Indore and Jhallaوار	... 1 Case.
” Banswarra and Rutlam	... 2 Cases.

STUDS.

Upwards of 100 mares have been put to the two stud-bred stallions lent to the Agency by the Government Stud last year; their produce, however, has not yet come in; the mares are not the best in Malwa.

An Arab Stallion has lately been purchased in the Agency.

The country people hitherto have declined to put their mares to the Bokhara donkeys; they do not know the value of mules, and this could only be pointed out to them by a Stud.

Colonel Probyn, in his last Report, said he hoped that I should establish a Stud for West Malwa. I would gladly do so, having a model farm in connection with it, but such an establishment requires capital which can only be supplied by Government. A good stud and model farm at Augur would probably induce some of the independent States to do likewise.

KIDNAPPING.

No cases of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes have come under my notice.

No. 54 of 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE FOR THE YEAR 1872.

The following report briefly reviews the administrative progress of business during the past year:—

Population.—The number of new families who settled in the town during the year is 686, and those settled in the district amount to 53 cultivators. The new houses built in the town were 90 in number.

The total number of deaths was 1,131, the average rate of mortality being 11 per thousand. From violence 20 deaths are reported to have been registered, namely, three by snake-bites, one by explosion of gunpowder, one by swallowing opium, and 15 by drowning; and the rest were caused by ordinary various diseases.

The number of births in the town was 460, *viz.*, 295 boys and 169 girls. The number of marriages was at the same time 739.

The total number of patients admitted and treated in the town dispensaries was 10,776 against 12,232 in the preceding year. The cost of the dispensaries, including contingent charges, was S.S. Rupees 2,551-10-6.

The health of the town has been generally good. About the middle of March last, however, cholera broke out. It was imported by the party of His Highness the Raja from Onkarnath, where he proceeded on the occasion of a pilgrimage to that temple. It is gratifying to observe that the number of deaths caused by the cholera is comparatively very small, most of the persons attacked with it having recovered. It is not an epidemic and is now disappearing.

Civil Justice.—The number of cases decided during the past year

Pending at the close of 1870-71.	Filed in 1871-72.	Decided.	Pending on 31st March 1872.	was as noted in the margin, <i>viz.</i> , 1,248 against 1,021 in 1870-71. In 1,048 cases judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs, and in five cases in
196	1,220	1,248	163	

that of defendants; 66 cases were struck off, 93 compromised and 166 remained pending on 31st March 1872. In 661 cases the parties were represented by Vakeels, and 587 were attended to personally; 816 writs of executions were issued. The number of commitments to prison was in consequence 210, and of attachments of property four, and 602 were mutually settled without further interference on the part of the authorities.

The number of appeals from the Subordinate Courts to that of the Superintendent was 147, besides 69 pending at the end of the year 1870-71. The number of appeals decided was 137 against 103 in the preceding year, *viz.*, 64 decisions were confirmed, 59 revised and 15 reversed, and 78 remaining unsettled on the 31st March 1872.

The office of the Nazim has been filled up by the selection of a Pundit, Lutchmun Rao, a man of experience and respectability. He has generally given satisfaction by his good conduct.

Criminal Justice.—The number of cases settled in Criminal Courts was

Filed.	Imprisoned for three years and under.	Flogged and outlawed.	Fined	On security.	Pending.	1,110, including 34 pending on the 31st March 1871. The various punishments inflicted were as detailed in the margin.
1,091	20	24	407	480	29	The number of thefts which occurred during the year was 139, including those pending at the close of the preceding year.

The value of property stolen was worth S.S. Rupees 44,991, in addition to 106 head of cattle. The value is largely enhanced by the occurrence of an opium theft which remains yet untraced, and in which the defendants and the owner himself are suspected. The number of thefts that have been traced is 55, of the value of Rupees 1,164. At the same time 50 cases were mutually settled by local authorities of the value of Rupees 1,636, besides 33 head of cattle; 46 cases valuing at Rupees 5,245, besides 46 head of cattle, were dismissed as not proved, and 78 remained pending of the value of Rupees 24,045, as well as 27 head of cattle.

Police.—The conduct of the Police continues to give satisfaction. No change in its strength and cost has occurred. The head of the Department continues to be as popular as ever, no complaint against his character having been heard of.

Jail.—The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 73, in addition to 58 remaining at the end of the preceding year. Of this number one died, one was transferred, 57 were discharged and 72 remained in the Jail on the 31st March 1872, the daily average being 34. The cost including rations, contingent charges, clothing and establishment was altogether S.S. Rupees 4,000-12, the average cost per prisoner being Rupees 114-1 yearly.

Several of the prisoners continue to attend the School of Industry, and to work at the State garden, and to give satisfaction generally by their good conduct.

	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Land Revenue.</i> —The rains set in 11 days earlier than in the preceding year. The rain-falls were as noted in the margin, giving the number of days in each month on which it rained, as well as the quantity of the monthly rain-falls.
7 days in June	...	13	18
15 " in July	...	9	11
17 " in August	...	16	39
9 " in September	...	5	70
Total	...	44	40
		—	—

Compared with the rain-falls of previous years, the last year's

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
May	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
June	7	63	...	62	9	36	13	18
July	8	91	5	55	15	68	9	13
August	0	4	7	53	8	21	16	39
September	...	...	17	89	3	39	5	70
October	...	...	1	93	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	25	58	32	12	33	21	44	40

quantity, but this loss was more than counterbalanced by the abundant produce of the same crop in the hills; other crops, namely, jowaree, sugar-cane, opium and wheat, have been remarkably good.

The cost of living has been reduced in consequence. It has been lately cheaper than in the preceding year as per margin, with the exception of mucca for reason noticed above; but owing to scarcity reported to prevail in some of the adjoining provinces, the prices of food have begun to rise, and a further upward tendency is apprehended as the season advances.

A phenomenon in the nature of the unusual productive power of some of the fruit trees, which has been the subject of common talk and wonder, was observed in January last, when some of the mango, mowa and karounda trees, which ordinarily bear fruits in April, May and June, were seen bearing fruits in that month in some of the villages in this neighbourhood. The cause of this remarkable phenomenon is not obvious. Common people, however, were impressed with an inward conviction that it foreboded some misfortune.

Customs.—The opium, tobacco and cloth markets have not been very active. The sayer Return, however, shows very little falling-off in

rainy season may be reckoned as the heaviest, and speaking generally most prosperous as regards agriculture. The mucca crops was somewhat injured in the plains as is always the case whenever the rainfall exceeds the usual

the importation of the opium juice. It amounted to 14,346 kutcha maunds against 14,559 maunds during the preceding year. The export consisted of 3,789 chests, besides 764 that passed in transit against 3,909 chests exported in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 120 chests only; but this deficit may be accounted for by a larger stock having remained in hand, namely, 900 or 1,000 chests, owing to want of demand in Bombay.

The tobacco trade owing to the opening of Khundwah Railway has, however, been much diverted to other channels. A decline in this trade is obviously palpable as noted in margin. Every year shows a progressive decrease amounting to nearly one-half the quantity to what it was in 1869. The income from this source is sure to suffer a deficit in proportion.

The activity observed in the cotton market has happily stimulated the trade in that commodity. The export by the end of the season will, therefore, be not less than 3,600 bales against 2,993 exported in the preceding year. The average price has also been favorable. Last year the average cost of a bale was not more than S. S. Rupees 48 per bale; this year it has arisen to Rupees 84 for the same quantity. Greater portion of the exported cotton consisted of the produce of the country. The import did not exceed 1,620 maunds, while the export amounted to 23,944, nearly 15,315 maunds being the indigenous produce.

In other goods the trade of this market has been as prosperous as ever. The grain market has been even more active than last year.

Education.—The progress made in this Department is satisfactory.

	English.		Persian.		Hindee and Sanscrit.		Increase
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
Rutlam Central School...	41	39	45	53	122	193	77
Village Schools	...	...	...	...	259	353	94
Private Schools	...	...	...	...	487	529	42

Appendix H. shows the state of attendance and the course of studies pursued. Four other village schools, namely, two of girls and two of boys, were opened during the year. One of the Boys' Schools is opened at Sheoghur at the private expense of the Thakoor of that place, and others at the expense of the State at the particular request of the villagers. In fact education is becoming popular among the people, and the prospect is encouraging. Here I beg leave to quote a passage from the Annual Report of the Central Schools bearing on this point—"The students of the Central Schools, Vernacular Department, and of the Branch Schools deserve great praise. Evidently so great an improvement is visible that not only the boys, but their parents also, seem anxious for their education."

It is also worthy of notice that the new Madersa building, to the great gratification of the people, was lately opened personally by the

The number of boys in the several Vernacular schools, as detailed in margin, shows an increase of 213 pupils. There are altogether 1,177 pupils against 954 in the preceding year. The Ap-

Agent to the Governor-General, General H. D. Daly, B.C. As the work was originally undertaken at the kind suggestion of the General by the introduction of a new tax to benefit that scheme, the ceremony of opening the building, by a happy coincidence, by himself, was a subject of much rejoicing to the people, as indicated by the illumination of the principal streets in honor of that event at their own expense. The few kind observations the General directly addressed to those who were assembled on the occasion have, I am glad to remark, produced a good effect in encouraging the spirit of education, as an extraordinary increase in the number of the pupils, which has lately taken place, fully justifies that inference.

Public Works.—The new Madersa building was completed in the beginning of the year and was opened for the use of the school by General Daly, C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, in February last, as noticed above. The construction of the reception hall is still in progress. A gateway and an arbor are added to the garden buildings; 10 new wells dug in the town and the district, *viz.*, three for irrigating and seven for drinking purposes. There being no public bathing place in existence for the use of common people, they were consequently put to much inconvenience on that account. A "Ghat" has, therefore, been recently provided to the south-west of the town, which being abundantly supplied with clear water from a spring has, as a receptacle of water for bathing, become a source of much comfort to the poor masses, especially in the hot season, when the supply of water in tanks and wells is reduced to a degree hardly useful for that purpose.

Roads and Bridges.—During the year four bridges and three drains were also provided, as well as a stone wall 400 feet long, eight feet high, and three feet in breadth on the side of a "nullah" to the south-east of the town to protect a public thoroughfare from being inundated during the rainy season, altogether costing S. S. Rupees 11,590. At the same period 470,451 cubic feet of road was metalled, and 277,025 feet of dry weather road was made at a cost of S. S. Rupees 7,770.

Sanitary Reforms.—The public health continued in an agreeable condition, no complaint having been heard of against it during the year. Since the introduction of the present sanitary system the cleanliness of the town has much improved, and an immunity from several diseases, from which it severely suffered before, is continuously enjoyed. It has comparatively become a most healthy town in this quarter, and the death-rate, I believe, has also diminished.

Finances.—The financial condition of the State continues in a satisfactory condition. A deficit of Rupees 27,000 was apprehended in last year's income, but the actual receipts on the other hand show an increase of Rupees 19,787, the estimate for that year being S. S. Rupees 5,58,387.

At the close of the official year 1928, ending on 31st July 1872, the public debt will be reduced to about Rupees 97,000, at the end of the preceding year it being Rupees 1,97,294.

Agriculture.—The cultivation of the Hingunghat cotton being generally in favour, continues increasing. During the year 1,571 fruit-trees were planted in the State garden, besides 500 planted on the sides of a public road and 1,000 added to the nursery; 641 various kinds of flowers were sown in the garden during the same period..

A model farm has lately been opened about a mile to the westward of the town. The result of its produce will form the subject of a separate report. It is yet in its infancy, but cheerful hopes are entertained of its ultimate success. In every way the native agricultural system is followed, and it is hoped that its outturn will yearly leave a margin after providing the ordinary and unforeseen expenses, a desired profit. It will at the same time be, it is hoped, a source of agricultural instruction to those who may have a taste for it.

The usual agricultural fair was held in October last. Most of the prizes were won by the agriculturists, a circumstance which has greatly encouraged their emulous zeal for the future.

Political.—The subject of the difference between Rutlam and Koosulghur has been more than once touched on in my Annual Reports. It still continues unsettled and to be the cause of unceasing mutual misunderstanding. The settlement of boundary disputes existing between them has been made over to the officer deputed on boundary settlement duty. He however being engaged in another quarter had not time to attend to this case during this season. Next year, it is hoped, the matter may be brought to a satisfactory settlement.

The proposed marriage of the elder sister of the Raja with the Raj Koowar, or heir-apparent of Doongurpoor, which has been a subject of negotiation for some time, also deserves a notice here. It is gratifying to observe that all preliminary arrangements connected with that matter have, at last, been satisfactorily settled and the marriage is probably to take place within two or three months, if not, after a year and half, because the intermediate interval is not considered favorable for matrimonial alliances among the Hindoos. This is the first marriage of a girl that is about to take place in this family after upwards of a century.

In conclusion, I have to add there has been a change in the Council of Regency. In January last the Thakoor of Namlee, who acted as a second member, tendered his resignation on the plea of continued ill-health. His place has been filled up by the selection of Mahraj Rughnath Sing, of Amleita, one of the honorary members. It is gratifying that the harmonious co-operation which once seemed to have been disturbed owing to a difference between Surwan and Namlee has been fully restored since the retirement of the latter.

(Sd.) MIR SHAHAMUT ALI,
 Supdt., Rutlam.

A P P E N D I X E.

REPORT BY CAPTAIN P. W. BANNERMAN, BHEEL AGENT, ON THE NATIVE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWUR AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1871-72

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THERE is little to add to the remarks made under this head last year. Life and property have

1. Dhar.	8. Amjhiera.	} Sindia.
2. Jabooah.	Dektaun.	
3. Ali Rajpoor.	Sagore.	
4. Jobut.	Bang.	
5. Kutteewara.	Bancaneer.	
6. Ruttun Mull.	Munnawun.	
7. Mutwahr.	Pitlawud.	
9. Chiculda.	Holkar.	

A considerable amount of cattle-lifting certainly prevails

on the Pitlawud and Kooshulghur (Rajpootana) frontier, but the very wild nature of this part of the country and the absence of any efficient Police arrangements on the part of the Native States render it a most difficult matter to check this system effectually.

2. Fever prevailed to a very great extent all throughout this Agency from the middle of October till the end of February, and was unusually fatal. As a rule, this disease prevails much more in the jungly tracts in the middle and to the south of the Vindhya, but this year it was as bad in the Budnawar district and at Dhar, as at Jabooah and Ali Rajpoor.

3. The crops were on the whole not quite so good as last year, but still there was an average outturn.

4. There have been no cases of gang dacoity, of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh, nor any robbery of the Government mail within this Agency during the year 1871-72.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

5. *Dhar*.—The administration of this State has been tolerably satisfactory.

The Raja is disposed to contribute to the construction of any road which you can convince him will prove of advantage to his State, and has

ngreed to pay his share of the cost of a road from the Mhow and Neemuch road towards the British Cantonment of Sirdarpoor, in consideration of its being the highway from Malwa to Guzerat.

In gratitude for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late dangerous illness, the Raja made a special donation of Rupees 1,000 to the Malwa Dispensaries.

6. *Schools.*—The Chief has, I regret, ceased to take the personal interest he formerly did in the Dhar Schools, and the consequence is that for lack of supervision they are not nearly in such an efficient state as they were formerly. On 31st March 1872 there were in the—

English School	...	...	...	...	32 Pupils.
Mahrattee	„	...	...	...	140 „
Persian	„	...	...	...	45 „
Hindee	„	...	...	...	22 „

The Girls' School is well kept up, and there are at present 20 pupils attending it.

7. *Dispensary.*—This institution is under the supervision of Dr. Beumont, Superintendent of Malwa Dispensaries, in whose report full details regarding it will be found. It maintains its popularity and great numbers take advantage of it. Vaccination has for years met with more opposition in Dhar than in any of the other States under this Agency. The Chief himself, as well as the Karbaree, and more especially the latter, are warmly in favor of extending its advantages, but the general mass of sougars and bunniahs are opposed to it. I trust, however, that this will be overcome by the tact of the Native Doctor at the dispensary and the firm support of the Chief and his Karbaree.

8. *Finances.*—These continue in a sound condition, and it is one of the subjects connected with State affairs to which the Chief pays some attention.

The Revenue from all sources during the year was a little over 6 lakhs and the expenditure about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, leaving a balance of one-half lakh. As no large amount is laid out in Public Works the expenditure is decidedly high.

At the end of the year the balance to the credit of the State was about 8 lakhs, and of this amount nearly 5 lakhs are invested in Government securities.

9. *Bukhutghur.*—This Thakoorate is, in consequence of the minority of the Mundwee, under British supervision, but the present arrangement does not in my opinion work satisfactorily.

The Thakoorance, widow of the late Mundwee, is, of course, behind the purdah, and the result is that all real work, either in the Judicial or Revenue Department, is actually carried on by the Naib Kamdar, an outsider, educated in our provinces, a clever, intelligent man, and an excellent subordinate, but possesses no influence whatever in the State, and is not capable of carrying out the improvements so urgently required.

There is not a single road throughout the district, no schools, no dispensary, and Bukhutghur itself is one of the dirtiest places I have ever seen.

The only hope I see of inaugurating reforms would be the appointment of an experienced Native Superintendent, such as are at Burwanee and Ali Rajpoor at present, to work under the Bheel Agent.

10. The receipts and disbursements during the year were—

	Rs.
Receipts from all sources including cash balance	... 59,336
Disbursements	... ... ... 44,950
Excess of income over expenditure	... ... 14,386

At the close of 1870-71 the State debts amounted to Rupees 36,000; a sum of Rupees 8,400 was paid on this account during the year under review, leaving the amount due on 31st March 1872, Rupees 27,600.

11. *Guaranteed Thakoors.*—All these, with the exception of the Kode Thakoor, are very much in debt, and in the case of the Kochee Baroda Raja so much so that three-fifths of his villages are mortgaged to sougars, who squeeze everything they can out of the ryots.

12. It would do much to throw obstacles in the way of petty Chiefs like these Budnawur Thakoors, obtaining money from sougars with the great facility they at present do, and so entailing ruin and penury on their heirs, were the principle made known and enforced, that *petty Chiefs have but a life-interest in their Chiefships and holdings, and that debts incurred by them shall only be defrayed on their death from such personal property as they may possess, but shall not be liquidated from the public revenues of the State.* The sougars, under such a rule, would be less willing to lend and the people generally be immense gainers.

13. The Thakoors have managed their estates fairly. There has been a good deal of plundering on a small scale, but this is due to the number of Mogreas located within their districts and on the frontier.

14. The disputes and differences between these Thakoors and the Dhar Durbar still continue. The Durbar, on the one hand, endeavours to interfere far too much, or in fact more than it has any authority to do, with the internal administration of these Chiefships; and the Thakoors, on the other hand, evade as much as possible giving any proofs of their fealty beyond paying the stipulated tanka, and resent the Durbar's interference in Civil and Criminal cases.

15. *Jabooah.*—This State continues to be well administered, and strange to say the Chief is not distrustful or jealous of his Minister, Jowalla Persad, but on the contrary treats him with the utmost confidence and gives him every support in the discharge of his duties. Justice is better and more promptly administered in Jabooah than in any of the other Native States under this Agency, and this is chiefly attributable to the Raja having established a regular Judicial Department. The

official at its head is a respectable and very intelligent man, well acquainted with our Codes which he has taken as his model, and which he follows except where the character of the people and local usage require a modification. The ultimate appeal is to the Chief, who invariably associates his Minister with him in disposing of it. The country is almost entirely inhabited by Bheels who, when under the influence of drink, which is the accompaniment, and indeed occupies the most important part in every ceremony or meeting, whether it be a birth, marriage, death, or business, are only too ready to engage in broils which nearly invariably end in the loss of the lives of some of the combatants. During the year under review they have been on the whole quiet.

16. *Dispensary*.—This excellent institution maintains its popularity, and the Hill Bheels come long distances to avail themselves of the Native Doctor's treatment. It was inspected in February last by Dr. Greenhow, in medical charge of the Agency, and the statistics concerning it will be found further on. The Chief, in commemoration of the recovery to health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has established a new dispensary at Taundlah, a large town on the road from Rutlam to Dohud.

17. *Education*.—The schools are beginning to make way, although progress is slow. They are established at—

Jabooah, where	...	...	...	45	Pupils attend.
Banapoor	...	...	...	20	"
Taundlah	...	...	...	35	"
Rumbhapoor	...	...	...	15	"

18. *Finances*.—The State is quite free of debt, and although the disbursements are higher than they ought to be, the Chief does not allow them to exceed the income. When I saw him in February last he promised to reduce the expenditure and nominate a respectable person to superintend the management and collection of revenues of the villages of the Ranees and of the Khasgee estate, amounting to Rupees 50,000, and which have hitherto been under the nominal control of at least half a dozen different people.

The revenue for the year just closed was Rupees 1,10,000 and the expenditure about the same.

19. The long-standing dispute between Jabooah and Indore with regard to the Taundlah-Pitlawud district, which was under the joint management of both Durbars, and to the whole sayer of which Holkar had right to two-thirds, is, I am glad to say, in a fair way of settlement.

Jabooah has transferred all its villages, buildings, lands and rights in the Pitlawud district to Indore, and Holkar has in his turn ceded all his rights and possession in the Taundlah district to Jabooah.

With regard to the sayer collections, it has been arranged that Holkar gives up his claim to two-thirds of the sayer on receiving from Jabooah an annual cash payment representing the sum which Indore had, on an average for the last ten years, received as its share on this account.

This latter arrangement is a matter of much congratulation. Holkar's rights in this question have been a fruitful source of ill-will and bickerings between the two Durbars for years past to the great loss and obstruction of traffic. Ever since 1865 I have endeavoured to effect an arrangement of this nature, but it is only lately that the Durbar has consented to it. The details of surveying and demarcating the Pitlawud district have yet to be done, but I trust this will be accomplished by the rains, and then Holkar will have no pretext for interfering in any way with Jabooah, and the Indore jurisdiction will be confined to the district of Pitlawud. An end will thus be put to state of affairs which has entailed much troublesome work and endless correspondence on the Bhopawur Agency Office.

20. *Ali Rajpoor*.—Under the able management of the Native Superintendent, Nujjuf Khan, matters have worked tolerably smoothly. The Chief, Roopdeo, was much disappointed at not being entrusted with the administration of the State immediately on the death of his brother, Gungadeo, in March last, but he was not fitted to cope with the difficulties which then existed in restoring order to a State which had been so mal-administered for many years, and the Government of India decided on maintaining the existing arrangement for a short period longer.

The Native Superintendent has had very many difficulties to contend with, and nothing but his perfect integrity of conduct and his utter fearlessness in the discharge of his duties (no slight matter when the lawless nature of the Mekranee population is considered) have made his management so successful.

21. Life and property have, I am assured from all sides, been more secure this last year than they have been in the memory of the present generation. Not only is there a marked diminution in the number of crimes committed, but the Police arrangements have been so fairly efficient that the detection of crime has been markedly good, and in the majority of cases the perpetrators have been detected and punished.

		1870-71.	1871-72.	
		Rs.	Rs.	22. The statement in
Land Revenue	...	93,755	79,014	the margin shows the ac-
Sayer	...	6,875	9,062	tual receipts for 1871-72.
Abkaree	...	10,806	11,888	It will be observed that
Customs	...	46,054	21,410	there is a decrease of
Law and Justice	...	1,223	1,131	Rupees 14,000 in the Land
Miscellaneous	...	2,189	498	Revenue and of Rupees
Total	...	1,60,401	1,20,953	25,000 in the Customs.

23. Regarding the first, the decrease is owing, *first*, to the fact that the arrears of revenue due on the large number of ploughs which had been concealed during the first two years of our administration were realized during 1870-71, and this amounted to over Rupees 7,500; *secondly*, that it was necessary to increase the compensation granted to the Bheel Potaills, men of very great influence in consideration of our having put a stop to the illegal collection by them of numerous huchs and perquisites which, owing to the weakness of the Native Government, they had hitherto levied; *thirdly*, to the lands given in maâfee to Bheel Potaills, relatives, and being struck out, and to arrears of revenue, which however, will be realized in the next month or two.

With regard to the large difference between the sum received in 1870-71, under the head of "Customs," and the amount realized during 1871-72, I have to state that in the previous year a contractor came forward and offered to take the lease of them for Rupees 46,000, which was accepted and the amount received. As it turned out, however, the man was utterly ruined, and as no one would take the contract for 1871-72 it was managed "khalsa." Many vexatious imposts were taken off, but the traffic from one cause or another was not so flourishing as usual and the result was the amount collected.

24. The ordinary expenditure of the year was as noted below:—

		1870-71.	1871-72.
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Establishment	...	5,245	6,629
Engagements, Treaties	...	11,000	11,000
Public Works	...	9,315	19,988
Law and Justice	...	6,495	7,565
Police	...	14,788	20,362
Education	...	899	1,921
Political Charges	...	1,625	1,600
Pensions	...	2,580	3,216
State Charges	...	18,617	18,560
Miscellaneous	...	9,424	16,714
Civil Contingencies	...	240	177
		—	—
	Total	80,228	1,07,832
	Liquidation of Debt	49,542	61,259
	—	—	—
	Grand Total	1,29,790	1,69,591
		—	—

The increase is due—

1 st .—To the pay of all establishments having unavoidably and most necessarily been raised ; to the establishment of a Girae Police ; of a new Forest Department ; a new Jail Establishment, and increase to sowars' pay, or about	...	...	Rs.	7,500
2 nd .—To an increased expenditure on Public Works	„	10,000		
3 rd .—Extraordinary expenditure on account of late Rana's funeral obsequies and present Rana's marriage ceremonies	...	...	„	10,000
			Total Rs.	27,500

25. This balance at credit on 1st April 1871—

Was	...	...	Rs.	67,255
Receipts during the year	...	...	„	1,26,183
			Total Rs.	1,93,438
Disbursements	...	...	„	1,07,832
			Balance Rs.	85,606

From this balance a sum of Rupees 61,259 was paid in liquidation of State debts, leaving a balance in the Treasury on 31st March 1872 of Rupees 24,347.

* The public debt account stands thus:—

Amount of debt on 31st March 1869.* ... Rs. 1,51,967

Add—

Proved and admitted during	1869-70	... } ...	
	1870-71	... } "	5,961
	1871-72	... } "	<u>—</u>
Total	... ,		1,57,928

Deduct—

Liquidated during ... 1869-70	... } ...	
1870-71	... } "	Rs. 1,36,468
1871-72	... ,	

Disallowied	... ,	1,517	<u>—</u>
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Total	... ,	1,37,985	<u>—</u>
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Balance due on 31st March 1872	... ,	19,943	<u>—</u>
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26. The administration of the Civil and Criminal Courts under the able and close supervision of the Native Superintendent has been good and satisfactory.

Civil Justice.—The work of the Civil Court is shown below:—

	Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
1871-72.	25	25	..	6,270	250	251	10	45

There were five appeals from the Superintendent's decision, of which three were confirmed and two reversed.

When Rajpoor first came under British management, an immense number of revenue claims were brought into this Court. These were

* When State came under British management.

disposed of, and under the present system there cannot be many of such claims. In ordinary disputes the residents of Rajpoor prefer settling them without recourse to the Civil Court.

27. *Criminal Justice.*—Eighty-five cases have been adjudicated during the year in the Criminal Court. The state-

Murder and attempt at murder	...	26	ment in the margin shows
Highway robbery	...	0	
Rape	...	1	
Theft of all descriptions	...	31	the number and nature of
Miscellaneous	...	28	crimes committed during
		—	1872. The number of hein-
	Total	85	ous crimes seems high, but
			this is owing to the fact

that under the active supervision of the Native Superintendent few escape detection, and if the present state of affairs is contrasted with what it was three years ago, we have reason to be satisfied with the marked change for the better.

28. *Education.*—During my late visit to Rajpoor I carefully examined the schools and was much struck with the immense improvement perceptible. The Native Superintendent, Nuzzuf Khan, takes the warmest interest in it, and children of every caste are to be found standing next to each other in the same class. The Head-master carries on his duties with much tact and intelligence, and it reflects considerable credit on him, when we find in the same class the two sons of the Superintendent, three sons of Mekranee Thanadars, the sons of Bheel Pottails, a Bheelalah, a number of the children of the bunniah of the city, and some of the very poorest classes, all working amicably and emulously.

29. *Dispensary.*—There is only one in this State at Rajpoor itself. It is freely taken advantage of, and the statistics regarding it will be found further on.

30. *Public Works.*—These have been pushed on as rapidly as the means at our disposal would permit. Lines for the Sowars, a new school, a new hospital, 17 Thannahs have been built; the Jail has been finished, and a considerable portion of an important link of road from Kooksee in Nimar towards Oodeypoore in Guzerat have been pushed forward vigorously.

31. *Mutwark.*—This little Rajpoor principality, which like that of Jobut, pays no tribute to, nor is any sovereignty exercised over it by any other State, but is a dependant solely of the British Government, and is during the minority of the young Chief under the management of this office and supervised by the Native Superintendent of Rajpoor. It is bounded on the north and west by the State of Oodeypoore in the Bombay Presidency, on the east by that of Ali Rajpoor, and on the south by the River Nerbudda. It is an extremely wild hilly tract, sparsely peopled by Bheels and Bheelalahs. Formerly this little State was the haunt of thieves and refuge for all the bad characters of the neighbouring districts; but within the last three years a marked improvement has taken place, and the Police arrangements made by Nuzzuf Khan are so fairly efficient that there has been really comparatively very little crime.

32. The financial condition is as follows :—

	Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1871	... 4,299
Receipts ...	... 6,203
	<hr/>
	Total ... 10,502
Ordinary expenditure	... 3,338
	<hr/>
Excess of income over expenditure	... 7,164
	<hr/>

33. A sum of Rupees 1,500 was applied in liquidation of the State debt, and the balance to credit on 31st March 1872 was Rupees 5,664, of which the sum of Rupees 1,500 is invested in Government Paper.

34. The young Chief is a sharp, intelligent lad, and has made good progress in his studies with Nuzzuf Khan, Native Superintendent. It is, however, desirable for many reasons that he should be sent to the Indore School where other young Thakoors, &c., are being educated.

35. *Jobut*.—There has been a decided improvement in the management of this Chiefship during last year. The Rana, a regular Bheel Chief, has roused himself to take a more personal interest in matters connected with his Chiefship than he has hitherto done. The Bheels who entirely inhabit his country have been quiet and well behaved.

The income of the State is about Rupees 15,000 and the ordinary expenditure about Rupees 12,000.

36. *Kutteewarra and Ruttonmull*.—These two little States, like Jobut and Mutwarh, neither owe allegiance nor pay tribute to any one, but are dependants of the British Government. They have managed their districts well.

37. *Amjhera*.—Matters in this district are much the same as described in last year's Report; no money is spent on it; it is without roads, does not possess a school or dispensary, and in both the khalsa portions and in the jaghires (with the exception of that held by Sir Dinkar Rao) the local authorities do their best to squeeze as much out of the ryots as possible and to send it off to Gwalior.

The Naib Soobah has carried on his duties (which are somewhat difficult owing to the little real authority conceded to him, and the jealousy and obstructiveness with which the Agents of the larger and more powerful Jaghiredars meet his requests and orders) with considerable success, as far as they have come under the cognizance of this office.

The Rajpoot Thakoors of this district are as much dissatisfied as ever with the treatment they experience at the hands of the Durbar, and I think there is justness in their complaints.

38. *Dektaun, Sagore, Bang, Bancaneer and Munnawun*.—These districts, all within Scindia's territory, are under the nominal control of the Naib Soobah of Amjhera, but belonging to powerful Jaghiredars are practically independent of him.

They are all fairly managed. In the first two above the Ghats, and between Dhar and Mhow, crimes of a heinous nature are rare; in the other three, situated in one of the wildest parts of this Agency and inhabited by Bheels and Bheelalabs, there is not the same protection to life and property, but still there has been nothing out of the common in this respect during last year.

39. *Chiculda (Holkar).*—This outlying pergunnah of Holkar's in Nimar is undoubtedly well managed by the present Kumasdar, but the unfortunate manner in which its villages are intermixed with those of Koohsee (Dhar) is a fruitful source of dissension and disagreement between the two Durbars. Several important boundary disputes were settled in this district last cold weather by Major Kincaid, Deputy Bheel Agent.

40. *Taundlah (Holkar).*—This district, now happily perfectly distinct from Jabooah, has been fairly managed.

The Bheels from Kooshulghur under the Meywar Agency have during the last three months of the year to which this Report refers given very much trouble by their plundering propensities.

41. *Guaranteed Bhoomeas.*—These petty Chiefs have administered their estates well: Every Durbar with which they are connected endeavours to deal hardly with them, and but for the support which we give them, in virtue of the settlements made with them by Sir John Malcolm, they would meet with but scant justice or consideration from the different Durbars.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

42. *Civil Suits.*—The only cases brought before the Bheel Agent's Court were five appeals from the Native Superintendent's Court at Rajpoor, of these three were confirmed and two reversed.

43. *Criminal Justice.*—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Bheel Agent during the year under report. The average duration of each case was $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, and there were pending at the close of the year no cases.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder	1	1
Culpable homicide	1	1
Robbery and highway robbery	...	...
Rape	2	2
Theft of cattle and ordinary	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	2
Total	7	7

In the Appendix will be found the usual tabular statements giving detailed

information on this head.

44. *Punishment of Whipping.*—This was not inflicted during the year under report.

45. *Appeals.*—There were none against the orders of this Court.

46. *Police.*—The only body of Police under this Agency is the Nimir International or Chicklee Police, which has conducted its duties satisfactorily and efficiently.

STRENGTH.			Annual cost.
Horse.	Foot.	Total.	
.....	17	17	Rs. 1,440

The marginal statement shows its strength and cost.

47. *Jails.*—The following table gives an abstract of the statistics of the Sirdarpoor Jail for the last year, and detailed statement will be found in the Appendix.

The health and conduct of the prisoners was good.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					REMARKS.		
	Remaining at close of 1870-71.		Admitted during 1871-72.		Total.	Discharged or transferred.		Escaped.	Died or executed.	Remaining at close of 1871-72.		Rations and contingent charges for prisoners.	Jail guards Establishments.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.					
Sirdarpoor	4	11	15	9	39	...	1	10	5	241	81	328	67	485		

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

48. The Funds under this Agency are—

I.—The Agency Fund.

II.—The Chicklee Police Fund raised for special purposes.

III.—The Ali Rajpoor Road dues managed by this office, but receipts divisible amongst Native Chiefs and Hukdars.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of these funds for the year 1871-72:—

NAME OF FUND.		RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		1,572	3,178	4,750	1,126	.....	455	.....	.....	1,411	2,992	1,758	
I.—Agency Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Chiklkee Police	...	...	2,407	2,940	5,347	552	.....	1,440	.....	162	2,154	3,193	
III.—Ali Rajpoor Road dues	...	...	8,419	16,066	24,474	2,404	.....	.....	.....	14,120	.....	16,524	7,950
Total	...	12,398	22,173	34,871	4,082	.....	455	1,440	.....	14,120	1,673	21,670	12,901
		Balance on 1st April 1871.						Balance on 31st March 1872.					
		Grand total receipts.						Grand total receipts.					
		Collection, management, superintendence, tendance.						Police and judicial.					
		Public Works proper.						Education.					
		Local improvements.						Hospitals—Dispensaries.					
		Police and judicial.						Grants to shares in road dues.					
		Miscellaneous.						Total.					

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

49. The only educational institution directly under the Bheel Agent is the School of the Malwa Bheel Corps, at which many of the men of the regiment, their children and some from the Bazar attend.

The following table shows in an abstract form the income and expenditure and daily average number of pupils for 1871-72:—

Name of School.	DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1871-72.			SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1871-72.			
	English class.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindee and Mahratta.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other charges.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess and grants-in-aid from local funds.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.
Sirdarpoor ...	... 15	107	142	300	.....	300	300	300	.....	....	300

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

50. *Military Works.*—There were none of any kind during the year under report.

51. *Civil Works.*—*Communications* on the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, of which 50 miles fall within this Agency, the principal work done has been—

1st.—On the first 13 miles out of Mhow *murum* has been spread and rolled. Three culverts were constructed. The Chumbul still remains unbridged.

2nd.—On the remaining 37 miles there is only metal on 11 miles. During the year 11 culverts, varying from 4 to 30 feet, were completed, making in all 35 bridges finished in this section; 23 bridges were in progress at the close of 1871-72, and 22 bridges and culverts have not been commenced.

3rd.—The inspection bungalow at Pitgara was completed.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

52. The only Government Troops serving within the Bhopawur Agency are the Malwa Bheel Corps.

The following table shows the strength, number of sick, &c., during the year:—

From 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.	Daily average of strength.	Daily average sick.	Remaining on 31st March 1871.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.	Died out of Hospital.	Remaining on 31st March 1872.
12 Months ...	359.96	9.31	10	326	336	316	9	7	11

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

53. *Settlement of Boundary Disputes.*—One only was settled by the Bheel Agent who, in conjunction with Lieutenant Barr, 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, investigated and decided the important dispute between Holkar and Dhar, known as the Lowanee (Holkar) and Mandoo (Dhar) case. Several other disputes in the Koohsee and Chiculda Pergunnah were settled by Major Kincaid, but they will doubtless be noted in that officer's own report.

54. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Of the three within this Agency, Dhar, Jabooah and Ali Rajpoor, the first is under the medical supervision of Dr. Beaumont, Superintendent, Malwa Dispensaries, by whom it will doubtless be reported on.

The following statement shows the number of patients admitted and treated in the other two:—

Locality and name of Dispensary.	Remaining on 1st April 1870.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1872.	Number of Vaccinations.
Ali Rajpoor ...	23	1,315	1,368	1,316	3	19	None.
Jabooah ...	33	1,917	1,950	1,891	30	29	9

The cost of these dispensaries, European medicines included, is entirely borne by the Native States.

55. Referring to letter from the Government of India, No. 1961 G. of 21st November 1870, the table below gives the information called for therein :—

Name of Jail.	Total No. of prisoners. during the year.	Total No. of sick.	No. of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar ...	91	271		
Jabooah ...	67	66	None.	
Ali Rajpoor ...	36	41		One man admitted a greatest number of crime.

56. In respect to Circular No. 1268P. of 22nd June 1871, nothing has come to the notice of this office, showing that the crime therein referred to exists to any appreciable extent within the Bhopawur Agency.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF MAJOR WILLIAM KIN-
CAID, DEPUTY BHEEL AGENT AND POLITICAL ASSISTANT, MAUNPOOR,
FOR THE YEAR 1871-72, DATED 1st APRIL 1872.

THE total area of the Civil and Political charge of the Agency is calculated at about 8,160 square miles and the population at 240,000.

2. The several districts, Native States and sub-divisions thereof, under the supervision and Political charge of this office, are noted below :—

1. Maunpoor Pergunnah (British).
2. Burwanee State (under British management).
3. Bhoomea of Jamnia.
4. Bhoomea of Rajghur.
5. Bhoomeas of Gurhee, Koteday and Baroorpoora.
6. Bagode Pergunnah (Dewas) under British management.
7. His Highness Holkar's districts south of the Vindhyan range.
8. The Agra and Bombay road (Police, Civil and Criminal jurisdiction.)

I.—MAUNPOOR PERGUNNAH.

1. *Introduction.*—The district known as the Maunpoor Pergunnah has an estimated area of 60 square miles and a population of 3,166, of which about one-third are Bheels; its peculiar situation on the edge of the Vindhyan range, soil and products have been fully described in former Reports.

2. 126 begahs of land have been cleared of jungle and put under cultivation by the cultivators of the districts. No new settlers came to the pergunnah during this year.

3. The Revenue, Civil and Criminal Courts are presided over by a Kamasdari, who carries on the various duties of his charge under the supervision of this office; he holds the power of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate and has authority to hear and decide Civil suits under the value of Rupees 100.

JUDICIAL.

4. *Civil Justice.*—The table in the Appendix shows the working of the Civil Courts.

5. 92 Civil cases have been decided this year against 105 during the preceding year at a cost of Rupees 631-8, or 9 per cent. of the total Rupees 7,191-9. The average duration of suits has been, the same as that of the year preceding, *viz.*, 10.77. Four cases are pending at the close of the year; two in the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent and two in that of the Kamasdari of Maunpoor.

6. There were four appeals against the decision of the Lower Court, of which one was confirmed and the remainder reversed.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—30 cases were tried during the year under report against 34 last year. The number of offenders was 47, of whom 33 were convicted and 14 discharged; of the 33 convicted, 25 were fined only, five flogged and two were each of them sentenced to imprisonment for one year, one man being imprisoned for six months.

8. Property to the value of Rupees 361-9 was stolen, of which Rupees 135 worth or 37 per cent. was recovered.

REVENUE.

9. *Receipts.*—The total revenue during the year under report has been Rupees 9,014-4-3 against Rupees 9,701-14-6, the decrease being Rupees 687-10-3.

10. The principal item of decrease (Rupees 877) is under the head of sayer and miscellaneous. This is owing partly to the falling-off in the share of road and opium dues, and partly to the fact of the Mhow Commissariat having ceased to cut their own firewood in the pergannah. The supply of wood for that department has been provided by contractors from other districts during the past year.

11. Under the head of land revenue there is an increase of Rupees 50, under Abkaree, of Rupees 153, and Stamps, Rupees 54.

12. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 5,348-12-3 against Rupees 4,184-11-4 in 1870-71, the increase being Rupees 1,164; but the charges have been within the estimated amount.

EDUCATION.

MAUNPOOR SCHOOL.

Average.

1. English Class	...	...	21
2. Hindee	”	...	31
3. Oordu	”	...	21
4. Night	”	...	23

13. *Education.*—The average attendance of boys in the schools in the pergannah is as per margin.

KHURDEE BHEEL SCHOOL.

1. Hindee Class	2
-----------------	-----	-----	---

PUBLIC WORKS.

14. *Public Works.*—The total amount expended on Public Works during the year under review was Rupees 1,064-14-5, of which Rupees 600-8-3 was spent in the re-construction of, and addition to the school-house at Maunpoor. Rupees 249-9-10 were expended in repairing the roads in the district and Rupees 214-12-4 in repairing Government buildings. The expenditure is within the estimate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. *Dispensary.*—1,212 patients were treated in the dispensary at Maunpoor, among whom 11 deaths occurred.

16. The expenditure on account of this institution amounted to Rupees 954-9-3 during the year.

17. *Vaccination.*—21 children were successfully vaccinated.

18. *Agriculture.*—The rain-fall is registered at 35.9 inches during this year. The wheat and gram crops are one-fourth below the average, but jowaree and Indian-corn crops one-fourth above the average; whereas the opium crop has suffered.

		Current price.	Average price.
Wheat	...	17	15
Gram	...	18	16
Jowaree	...	25	22
Mukka	...	34	30
Rice	...	10	9

19. The prices of grain ruling in the district are shown in the margin.

LOCAL FUNDS.

20. *Local Funds.*—The statement below shows the receipt charges and cash balances of the Local Funds:—

Name of Fund.	Balance of last year.	Receipts of the present year.	Total.	Disbursements.	Balance at the close of year.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Road Fund ...	443	396	839	533	306
Municipal Fund ...	588	240	828	272	556
School Fnnd ...	205	516	721	410	311
Total ...	1,236	1,152	2,388	1,215	1,173

11.—BURWANEE STATE.

(*Under British Management.*)

Estimated area, 2,000 square miles; population, 30,636.

Introduction.—The Rajpoot State of Burwanee is about (80) eighty miles long by (60) sixty wide, and is bounded on the north by the River Nerbudda, on the east by Holkar's district of Khurgone, and on the south and west by British Khandeish.

2. The Satpoorah Mountains run east and west through the centre of the State.

3. The revenue is chiefly derived from the fertile lands of Burwanee and Rajpoor Pergunnahs lying between the Satpoorah range and the Nerbudda, though the hilly districts add to the income by sale of forest produce.

4. During the past year the rain-fall has been only two-thirds of the average, and prices rule high; there has been scarcity of water for man and beast, but no actual distress, although the adjoining district of Khandeish has suffered much.

The State has been under British supervision since the year 1860 in consequence of the incapacity of the Chief, who is not yet capable of managing it himself.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.—The following statement shows the working of Civil Justice:—

YEARS.	No. of suits.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
1870-71	450	450	.....	Rs. a. p. 27,480 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,441 0 0	Rs. a. p. 58 2 0	Rs. a. p. 5 5 1	2.1
1871-72	554	554	2	25,216 0 0	2,586 0 0	45 12 0	4 11 0	2.9

During the year the business has increased 20 per cent.

The expenses are half the receipts, the former being Rupees 1,325 and the latter Rupees 2,690.

There were five appeals against the decision of the Sudder Ameen to the Court of the Native Superintendent, of which four were reversed and one is pending. There were three appeals against the decision of the Rana to the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent, of which two were reversed and one is pending.

Criminal Justice.—74 cases were tried during the year against 48 of the year preceding, or 26 in excess. Of the 122 convicted, three were sentenced to imprisonment of one year and under and ten to six months and under, two were flogged, and 107 were fined only.

The stolen property is valued at Rupees 1,678-14-9, of which Rupees 141 worth, or about 12 per cent., has been recovered.

REVENUE.

Receipts.—The comparative statement attached shows a total increase of revenue during the year of Rupees 4,867, of which the largest items are land revenue and abkaree.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	26,791	28,375	1,584	...
Sayer and miscellaneous ...	6,422	6,836	414	...
Abkaree ...	11,559	13,213	1,654	...
Customs ...	34,812	34,738	...	74
Law and Justice ...	4,783	5,612	829	...
Miscellaneous ...	764	634	...	130
Interest ...	2,440	3,030	590	...
Total ...	87,571	92,438	4,867	...

The deficit has been under the head of Customs and Miscellaneous.

The statement below shows the detail of receipts from custom dues:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on grain ...	5,509	8,915	3,406	...
Ditto piece-goods ...	943	957	14	...
Ditto Kirana ...	4,185	4,554	369	...
Ditto Nimkirana ...	2,402	3,032	630	...
Forest produce ...	14,754	12,507	...	2,242
Cattle ...	3,681	1,427	...	2,254
Share of Bombay and Agra Road dues ...	2,090	1,343	...	747
Miscellaneous ...	1,248	2,003	755	...
Total ...	34,812	34,738	...	74

The increase of Rupees 3,406 in the item of grain is due to the large exportation of grain into Khandaish.

The decrease of Rupees 2,242 is on account of a stricter conservancy, less teak logs being exported this year than the previous year.

There is a decrease of Rupees 2,254 under the head of cattle. The sale of cattle was less than the preceding year.

Expenditure.—The following statement shows the expenditure during the year as compared with that of the year preceding:—

		1870-71.	1871-72.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Establishment	...	9,405	10,896
Sudder Ameen's Court	...	1,399	1,326
Public Works	...	13,327	16,343
Police	...	13,087	14,070
Education	...	3,000	3,000
Political charges	...	6,018	6,028
Pensions and charitable allowances	...	2,055	2,032
State charges	...	14,447	16,447
Miscellaneous	...	4,889	4,999
Total	...	<u>67,627</u>	<u>75,141</u>

The expenditure is within the estimate and less than the receipts by Rupees 17,297.

EDUCATION.

Education.—There were 13 schools in the State during this year against 14 of last year. The English School at Rajpoor was closed temporarily, as there has been a difficulty in engaging a competent School Master.

The number of scholars has been 358 against 427 last year, and the average attendance has been 270 against 324 in 1870-71.

The total expenditure on education amounted to Rupees 4,030-15-8, of which sum Rupees 3,000 has been paid by the State, and the remaining amount contributed by the inhabitants.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.—The following is the detailed statement of Public Works executed in the State during the past year:—

	Amount.	Total.
<i>New works.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Construction of Rana's family temple ...	...	3,056
<i>Ditto</i> Indur Sing's house ...	...	1,511
Addition to Mah Saheb's house ...	...	186
Construction of a bungalow at Burwance and a well	2,202	
Stables for camels ...	...	962
Turning the Burwanee nullah into a tank ...	...	679
An office and a house for the Rana at Rajpoor ...	1,485	
	<u>10,081</u>	
<i>Repairs.</i>		
Buildings in the State ...	...	2,708
Roads <i>do.</i> ...	...	3,155
	<u>5,863</u>	
Pay of a Surveyor, &c. ...	...	397
	<u>16,341</u>	

There is a saving from the Budget allotment of Rupees 1,681. The expenditure has been Rupees 3,016 less than the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agriculture.—The following table shows the results of agricultural operations during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

The yield of cereal crop in this year is 16 per cent. less than that of the preceding year. The jowaree, wheat and gram crops suffered owing to the want of rain.

Out of the 54,808 begahs of land, 7,630 were under cereal crops in excess of last year, and the value of the cereal outturn was 60 per cent. greater than the previous year.

The outturn of cotton crops has been 3,414 maunds less than the previous year, and the cultivation of this crop has decreased by 325 begahs.

The miscellaneous crops have been sown in excess of 1870-71 or by 32 per cent., and the produce has been 2,395 maunds less.

	Current price.		Average price.		The prices of grain ruling during the year have been as per margin.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Wheat	15	16	
Rice	9	9	
Jowaree	15	21	
Indian-corn	16	22	
Gram	13	16	

Forests.—The forests in the eastern portion of the State are preserved. The income from this source is shown under the head of Customs.

Population.—The table below shows the population of the State as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1870-71	...	8,633	9,017	6,319	5,060
1871-72	...	9,342	9,424	6,541	5,329
Increase	...	709	407	222	269
					1,607

Dispensaries.—536 patients were treated in the Burwanee Hospital, of whom nine died.

1,170 patients in the Rajpoor Dispensary, of whom 30 died.

The total expenditure on these two dispensaries amounted to Rupees 1,602.

Vaccination.—438 children were vaccinated, of which 403 cases proved successful.

Rain-fall.—17 inches of rain have fallen during the year.

No epidemic has occurred during the year under review.

III.—JAMNIA BHOOMIAT.—(*Under British Management.*)

1. The young Chief is nearly 15 years of age and is pursuing his studies in the Indore School.

2. The statement below shows the receipts and disbursements during the year 1871-72:—

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue ...	6,260	Land Revenue...	974
Sayer and Miscellaneous	1,120	Public Works ...	1,400
Abkaree ...	142	Law and Justice	1,031
Customs...	413	Education ...	130
Law and Justice	166	Political charges	1,969
Tankas from Holkar, Scindia and Dhar ...	3,816	State do.	1,750
Ressaldar's pay	950	Miscellaneous...	794
Miscellaneous	1,292		8,048
Total	13,659		
Opening balance	3,053	Extraordinary.	
Grand Total	16,712	Instalment of debts due to Bhopjee, ex-Kamdar	6,000
		Zeerat huqs	315
		Tuccavee advances to be recovered	100
		Total	6,415
		Closing balance	14,463
			2,249
		Grand Total	16,712

3. The total revenue has been Rupees 13,659, while the ordinary expenditure has been only Rupees 8,048. The extraordinary charges have been Rupees 6,415, of which the sum of Rupees 100 is on account of tuccavee advances which will be recovered in four years. Rupees 6,000, of which Rupees 2,000 has been a special payment, are on account of the instalment of the State debt due to the ex-Kamdar, Bhopjee. There is a cash balance of Rupees 2,249. The debt has been reduced from Rupees 36,000 to Rupees 10,000, which will now be cleared off in two or three years.

4. Vaccination operations were not carried on in the district during the year.

I V.—R A J G H U R B H O O M E A.

The order of the Government of India, forbidding the levy of Custom dues on the Agra and Bombay road between Mhow and Sindwah, has deprived the Chief of a large slice of his income; he has however loyally obeyed orders and by a good example encouraged the petty Chiefs to do likewise.

2. Special report has been made regarding the delays of the Indore Durbar to pay the Bhoomea's huqs and the wrongful retention of his ² Jamunjhiree, Kaleebell, &c. istumradari villages* by the Dhar and Indore Durbars.

3. The safety of the road has always more or less depended on the good-will of a few Bheel Chiefs, for it runs through a wild jungly Bheel tract.

4. These Chiefs have now been heavy losers by the recent ruling of Government to free the road, and harsh treatment may drive them to extremities and jeopardise the safety of a valuable traffic, whereas a little timely consideration and kindness will keep them quiet and friendly. It should be the Durbar's policy, instead of confiscating the little land left to them, to increase their holdings, in order that they may be encouraged to turn their attention exclusively to the cultivation of the soil instead of the plunder of travellers.

V.—BHOOMEAS OF GURHEE.

BAROORPOORA AND KOTEDAY.

These Bhoomeas are guaranteed Chiefs under the supervision of this

No. of villages. Income. Agency. The table in the
Rs. margin shows the number of
Gurhee 6 1,336 their villages and approxi-
Baroortpoora 15 1,700 mate revenue.

Koteday 9 252

30 3,283

Their behaviour has been
good.

VI.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS.)

It will be observed from the table below that the total revenue of this pergannah has increased in the year under review by Rupees 91, being Rupees 2,373 against Rupees 2,283 in 1870-71. The rise is under the head of land revenue:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	934	1,162	228	...
Sayer and Miscellaneous	648	680	31	...
Abkaree	213	201	...	12
Judicial fees	461	329	...	132
Miscellaneous	26	1	...	25
Total	2,282	2,373	91	...

2. The expenditure has been Rupees 1,102 against Rupees 937 of the previous year, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,270 to be distributed amongst the two Chiefs of Dewas. The increase in the expenditure has been caused by the entertainment of a karkoon and a piadah in the Mahalkerie's Establishment, at Rupees 8 and Rupees 6 respectively.

3. *Civil Justice.*—The following table shows the working of Civil Justice during this year as compared with 1870-71:—

Years.	No. of suits.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value.	Total cost.	Average value.	Average cost.	Average duration of suits.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1870-71	83	83	...	3,080 0 0	378 0 0	37 0 0	4 8 10	2 85
1871-72	60	56	4	1,464 0 0	179 0 0	30 0 0	3 6 2	2 35

4. *Criminal Justice.*—Twenty cases were instituted during the year, of which 19 were disposed of. In these eight prisoners were fined and 16 discharged; one case of cattle-theft is pending.

Property to the value of Rupees 304-2 was stolen.

5. There are five scholars on the roll in the Nagziree School, the average attendance being four.

VII.—HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS SOUTH OF THE VINDHYAS.

The past year has seen the lapse of the last of the settlements made by the British Government with the different pergunnahs that were made over to His Highness, and during the year fresh settlements have been entered into by His Highness with the ryots, and in every case the rise in rents has been very great.

2. The following table shows approximately the increase of the several pergunnahs:—

Name of Pergunnah.	British Government settlements.	Holkar's settlement.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mundlaisur	22,000	34,000	12,000
Burwae	18,000	35,000	17,000
Kusrawud	28,000	55,000	27,000
Dhurgaon	12,000	25,000	13,000
Total	80,000	1,49,000	69,000

3. The year before last His Highness Holkar sold the right of cutting and selling wood in the Satpoorah tracts of his district of Khurgone for Rupees 60,000 for two years; when in the southern part of that district this cold season, I ascertained that a most wasteful clearing is being made of the timber trees of the Satpoorah valleys wherever accessible. There is a constant demand for wood across the frontier, and the opening of these forests has been a great boon to the people of Khandeish; but I fear on the present system, in two years the temporary gain will be nothing compared to the permanent loss.

to the country. I have explained my views to the authorities, but with little effect. The contractors expect to make a profit equal to their contract.

4. A lamentable loss of life occurred among the inmates of the Mundlaisur Jail of His Highness Holkar on the 21st of February 1872, on which date the convicts, 100 in number, overpowering the guard and seizing their arms, broke out of Jail and marched in a body, hoping to gain the hills before night. Reinforcements quickly arriving from Mundlaisur, the body was speedily overtaken and re-captured, 24 being slain and seven wounded; and I fear that in the excitement of the chase, the loss of life was greater than would have been necessary had the troops been better disciplined.

5. The Mundlaisur Fort is not well adapted for the purpose of a Jail, and suggestions have been made to His Highness on the subject.

VII.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

Traffic.—The total amount of traffic along the road passing the Nerbudda at Khull is valued at Rupees 10,776,373 against Rupees 68,25,000 in the preceding year (1870-71).

2. During this year under orders from Government the levy of Custom dues between Mhow and Sindwah, both through and intermediate, was abolished.

3. *Opium.*—4,190 chests passed down the road against 4,562 in the preceding year.

4. *Cotton.*—9,043 bales of cotton have passed down the road in 1871-72 as against 4,947 in 1870-71.

5. The amount below is for only seven months, there is therefore decrease of Rupees 8,966:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dues levied on goods in transit	12,514	3,548	8,966
Tax of Rupees $1\frac{1}{4}$ per chest in lieu of Kupper and Kerrana	5,703	5,237	866
Total	18,217	8,785	9,432
Opium dues	10,834	9,951	883
Grand Total	29,051	18,736	10,315
<i>Deduct</i> —			
Expenses of collection, Police, 10 per cent., and 15 per cent. on balance for repairs of Road	11,637	7,135	4,502
Balance to be divided	17,414	11,601	5,813

6. *Ten per cent. Fund.*—The receipts of Ten per cent. Fund have been Rupees 1,712 against Rupees 2,604 of the preceding year. The receipts are only for seven months, the Fund being discontinued and closed.

7. *Bridge Fund.*—The collections at the trestle bridge and ferry at Khull amounted to Rupees 3,507 during the seven months of the year under review. The ferry with establishment and fund was transferred to the Public Works Department on 1st December 1871, under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. The receipts and charges for remaining portion of the year will be shown therefore in that department.

8. The total charges for the seven months were Rupees 4,399, and the available balance, Rupees 22,970, on the 1st December 1871, was invested in Government 4 per cent. loan.

9. *Fine Fund.*—Receipts of this fund during the year were Rupees 261 against Rupees 203 of the preceding year, the increase being Rupees 58.

10. Total charges of the fund amounted to Rupees 1,841 during this year against Rupees 72 in 1870-71, the increase being Rupees 1,769, of which Rupees 1,563 was invested in 4 per cent. Government loan; the balance is Rupees 1,418.

11. *Stray Cattle Fund.*—Total receipts during 1871-72 Rupees 199 against Rupees 76 in 1870-71.

12. Total charges Rupees 1,325 in this year against Rupees 120 of last year, of which Rupees 989 was invested in Government 4 per cent. loan. The balance of the fund at the close of 1871-72 was Rupees 844.

13. *Deceased Estate Fund.*—Receipts of the fund during this year were Rupees 166 as compared with Rupees 286 in 1870-71, the decrease being Rupees 120. Total disbursements this year were Rupees 2,139, of which Rupees 1,760 were invested in 4 per cent. Government loan.

14. The balance at the end of the year was Rupees 1,542.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

15. *Civil Justice.*—The statement below shows the number of cases and value of suits, &c. :—

Year.	No. of suits.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Value.	Cost.	Average value.	Average cost.	Average duration.
1870-71...	25	25	.....	477	.....	19 1 8	.....	1.56
1871-72...	19	19	.....	438	.....	23 1 0	.....	1.31

16. *Criminal Justice.*—19 cases were decided during this year, in which 22 persons were convicted, and one was transferred to the Bheel Agent for trial. Of the 22 convicted two were imprisoned for two years each, and one was sentenced to imprisonment of one month, and the rest fined only.

17. Property to the value of Rupees 174-7 was stolen, of which Rupees 84 worth has been recovered.

18. *Dispensary.*—175 patients were treated in the dispensary. There being no funds available, this institution was closed in June 1871.

APPENDIX G.

No. 69, dated Goona, 1st April 1872.

From—Political Assistant, Goona,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

In my Report last year I noticed that the harvest had been more plentiful than had been known for several years, and following as it did after a season of famine it was most grateful. But the khureef was a failure owing to the heavy rains, the gauge computing a fall of 70 inches 60 cents. during the year, and 63 inches 75 cents. from the first fall in June to the end of the season. This failure of the rain crop threw the people on the resources of the previous crop, and I am sorry to say the heavy rains prevented the preparation of the usual area of ground for the rubbi, and much of the seed that was sown has come to nothing for want of seasonable rains, so that there has been a poor yield. In consequence of the comparative failure of both crops the price of grain has risen considerably, being more than double what it was at the same season last year. The approaching rain crop is, therefore, looked forward to with some anxiety. When writing last year the settlement of the four pergunnahs, under the Soubah of Bujrunghur, *viz.*, Runod, Puchar, Bujrunghur and Chachora, was being carried out by Naib Dewan Wasdeo, aided by Kishen Rao Anund, the Soubah of the whole district. I believe these officers went to their task with the best intentions and submitted their work—a settlement for ten years—for the approval of the Gwalior Durbar. This approval has not yet been officially given, but the revenue has been collected on the scale of the new settlement. The revenue collected under the settlement, which expired two years ago, was Rupees 4,28,471, and the new settlement amounts to Rupees 3,67,000, showing a relief amounting to Rupees 61,471, which is creditable to the Settlement Officers.

A fair was established in 1869 at Bujrunghur by the late Soubah Kishen Rao Anund, one of Maharaja Scindia's best officers. The reason of holding the fair is the attraction of a shrine on the top of a small hill opposite the town, which, though difficult of access and nearly forgotten, is reputed to be of some antiquity. With this attraction the fair is held in the end of October and lasts 15 days. I with the other officers of the Central India Horse visited it, and I was pleased with the progress made in establishing this fair as a permanent institution, the entire credit of which is due to the Soubah, who had fostered it from the beginning. The following table will show the goods that changed bands, and there was such a demand that many dealers were cleared out, and much more would have been sold had the demand been anticipated:—

Table of goods sold at the Bujrunghur Fair, October 1871.

Names of Goods.		Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.
Cotton and cloth goods of English and country manufacture	...	61,112	0 0
Dried fruits, spices, &c.	...	51,915	0 0
Metal ornaments for women	...	12,000	0 0
Combs, looking-glasses, knives, needles, lanterns, buttons, hooks, spectacles, boxes, and other numerous things for ornament and use		14,500	0 0
Cattle	...	501	0 0
Miscellaneous things	...	12,000	0 0
Sweetmeats	...	4,000	0 0
Utensils of brass and alloy	...	4,000	0 0
Salt	...	4,000	0 0
Toys	...	500	0 0
Shoes	...	250	0 0
Total	...	1,64,778	0 0

There was considerable demand for all the above things.

The band of the regiment played every evening, and the best swordsmen and spearmen performed their feats of skill, which added to the other attractions.

The condition of the pergunnahs of Arrone and Miana, held in jaghira by the aunt of His Highness Maharaja Scindia, has improved with the removal of the Komeshdar, whose oppressive conduct I brought to the notice of the Durbar.

Everything has been going on smoothly in the small guaranteed Chiefships, and there is very little to notice regarding them. They live happily under the protection of the British Government and value that protection more and more.

I always find them willing to listen to friendly advice and ready to assist in works of utility.

Ragooghur.—Last year I noticed that the Raja of Ragooghur was causing dissatisfaction by interference with the established rights of his Zemindars, and that in one case it had been the cause of a murder, the Zemindar killing his daughter rather than submit to confiscation. For many months the murderer was concealed, but subsequently to last year's Report he gave himself up, was tried and is suffering penal servitude for life. Though his crime, in deliberately killing his child, admitted of no justification, it showed his strong attachment to the soil, preferring to submit to any punishment rather than be unjustly separated from it.

Sirsee.—No fresh cases of complaint have come to my notice against the Dewan during the year, so that the settlement noticed in last year's Report has had a beneficial effect.

Justice.—The Returns show 24 Criminal and 83 Civil suits, amounting to Rupees 30,999-0-6. The suits for large sums were brought against the Thakoor of Dharnowda and his relatives after the plaintiffs had vainly attempted to obtain a settlement. I undertook to dispose of the claims chiefly for the sake of the Chief, making the settlement as light as I could.

Public Works.—There have been no important Public Works executed during the year. The Agra and Bombay Road has been completed long ago throughout the 80 miles under this Agency, and nine feet of metalling is kept in good repair. In the Cantonment of Goona 1,370 trees were planted during the year, in addition to many hundreds previously planted. Much attention has been paid to this subject and the planting of trees is extending in new directions every year.

Staging houses, serais.—Four furnished houses with the necessary establishment are maintained for the travellers at intervals of 28 and 18 miles on the Agra and Bombay Road, and for Native travellers there are seven good serais at intervals of 10 and 12 miles maintained by the Chiefs, through whose districts the Agra and Bombay Road passes. At these serais there is a guard of the Central India Horse who have orders to assist travellers, and are furnished with medicines, with plain directions in times of epidemic, which have been the means of affording relief to travellers who would otherwise have perished.

Communications.—Communication is kept up with Agra 202 miles, and Indore 178 miles by a bullock train which runs throughout the year. Perfect security for goods and travellers has been maintained by the guards of Central India Horse, who, being located at intervals of about 12 miles, patrol day and night and are the principal protection to the road. A glance at the map will show that the road runs through various States, making it so easy to commit a robbery in one and to take refuge in another, the Central India Horse only forming a connected link under one control throughout.

Jail.—The aggregate number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year was 4,328, at the cost of Rupees 1,348-6-3, or 4 annas 11 pies per prisoner daily, including the cost of the Jail Establishment.

Post Office.—The post has been carried by runners with safety and regularity, and the despatch and delivery of letters efficiently conducted.

Dispensary.—The dispensary is maintained by His Highness Maharaaja Scindia and is supported by the neighbouring Chiefs. It is ably superintended by Doctor Keegan and confers great benefit on the neighbourhood. The Returns show an aggregate number of 5,214 in-door patients and 6,838 out-door patients, at a total cost of Rupees 1,637-7-2; 898 patients were cured and 25 died; 874 persons were successfully vaccinated against 180 vaccinated last year, showing an increase of 694.

Survey.—Survey Parties of the Topographical Survey under Lieutenant Holdich, R.E., were engaged in the district for six months, and I believe have quite completed their work. It gives me pleasure to state that there have been no just complaints against Lieutenant Holdich's party this year owing to his excellent dispositions.

Telegraph.—The wire runs by the side of the Agra and Bombay road, and has been unmolested throughout the year. There is one office under the Agency, *viz.*, at Goona, which is much appreciated and is a great convenience to the community.

Schools.—The absence of the means of education is much to be regretted, but little can be done until His Highness Maharaja Scindia turns his attention to the subject. A good school established at Goona would confer incalculable benefit by giving the neighbouring Chiefs the opportunity of educating their children and enabling the rising generation to compete with that of other more favored provinces. Though His Highness has for a long time levied a school cess, he has not yet fixed on any plan of devoting it to its purpose. I beg to submit the following Returns:—

ENCLOSURES, 14.

1. Statistical Abstract of General Report of the Political Administration.
2. Annual General Statement of Administration of Criminal Justice.
3. Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Criminal Court.
4. Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Civil Court.
5. Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of Criminal Justice.
6. Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of Civil Justice.
7. Annual Statement of Administration of Civil Justice.
8. General Jail Statistics.
9. General Statement showing the number and classification of offences in which the punishment of whipping has been inflicted in the Court under the Central India Agency.
10. Statement of Regimental School of the 2nd Central India Horse.
11. Annual Return of out-door patients, showing the working of His Highness Scindia's Charitable Dispensary.
12. Yearly Cash Account of Dispensary.
13. Annual Return of in-door patients, showing the working of His Highness' Charitable Dispensary.
14. Vaccination Return.

